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COMMUNICATIONS.

The following suggestions to females, and particularly to those who have charge of the education of females, are worthy of an attentive examination:—

For the Western Recorder.

ARE NOT HIGHER MENTAL AND MORAL ATTAINMENTS POSSIBLE?

It is in my mind matter of no small astonishment, that so few females in this intelligent community venture to attempt usefulness in the more substantial parts of religious literature. This is not a subject, upon which one ought to speak with great confidence; but is it settled beyond doubt, that the best educated and most pious females, are with few exceptions, to leave the press altogether in other hands? Might we not occasionally have an authoress upon the higher practical topics of religion; in plain terms, a Hannah More? There are doubtless not a few, amongst those who have good advantages for mental improvement, who are susceptible of as high attainments as even she has made. Some hints upon the course which would be the most likely to secure much higher than common attainments in the mental and moral world, are here offered. The first step to be taken by one disposed to gain the highest possible eminence in usefulness, ought to be an entire consecration of all the faculties to the service of God and the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom. This act of consecration itself, gives the mind an elevation, which it else can never know, and by submitting it to the operation of strong, high, and holy motives, it is a preparatory step to the best developement of all its powers. Connected with this entire consecration to God, would be a desire to be made an instrument in his hand of accomplishing the utmost possible good, and earnest prayer to him for the necessary qualifications. It seems not sufficiently well understood that the Lord makes of his children almost any thing they desire, if their motive be to promote his glory. There is no possibility of predicting the high attainments which any one may make, if judicious efforts are constantly attended by prayer, referring distinctly to such attainments as are desired. Scarce any thing seems too much for an individual to expect. When we contemplate the small attainments usually made, very small ones only seem possible for the greater number of persons; but how few have ever desired to accomplish any thing of importance for the cause of Christ. Low aims have secured low attainments, while higher ones might with equal certainty secure very unusual qualifications for usefulness. What is commonly termed power of mind, is almost solely the result of cultivation, and even if it were less so than it is, any one who will seek it as a means of glorifying God, may acquire far more than has been common in the religious literary world. A heart always glowing with holy love, in the bosom of the Christian who constantly summons all possible effort to the work of mental and moral improvement, will be found a most wonderful favourer of high acquisitions of any valuable kind. We are told "the inspiration of the Almighty giveth understanding." But to whom? To those who have natural talents, as we rather incorrectly say, or to those that ask wisdom of him? There is reason to fear that few have attempted to avail themselves of the promise to those that lack wisdom.

The declaration just cited leads me to remark another step in the course, to be pursued by a female aspirant for literary usefulness. If "the inspiration of the Almighty giveth understanding," what are the circumcumstances where it is largely given? Will an extensive reader, who seldom thinks, be in the way of it? I suppose not. As a general observation, nothing but patient thought is the means which God will bless to this purpose. But what I aim at chiefly, is the practice of writing as much as possible upon interesting subjects. To write upon frivolous or common-place topics is of little use. Those which most deeply interest in conversation will be most favourable for essays. Penning just what would be advanced in conversation with intelligent persons, may be made a first step in the work. It is easy to put upon paper what is already before the mind, and the very act of throwing it off will usually produce new thoughts for the next moment's use. It is a great mistake, to wait for a considerable number of ideas upon a subject, before we commence writing. In this matter, the "day of small things" is not to be despised. The idea of never attempting to write, till one *has* enough already in the mind to fill an essay, is a preposterous one. Thoughts are not needed faster than they can find their way from the nib of a pen. The first business is to get upon paper such as offer themselves; afterward any defects in the mode of expression or arrangement may be remedied.

The practice of writing as a means of mental improvement, is not sufficiently valued by a majority of intelligent persons. It is usually found a task at first, but shall this deter us from removing the apparent difficulty? There is a slight difficulty to be removed at the entrance of our course, but the path soon becomes a most delightful one. No other means of acquiring knowledge is so pleasant or so effectual as this. It renovates the mind to its very centre, and almost confers new powers of being. Its effects astonish those who never make an experiment for themselves. But there is really nothing more astonishing here than in the attainments made in any department of human effort. Action, exercise, will accomplish almost any thing. This subject will be resumed. C. S. A.

For the Western Recorder.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

No. II.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has now been in existence twenty years, having been organised in the year 1810. The history of its origin is well known. Four members of the theological seminary in Andover, having devoted their lives to the propagation of the gospel among the heathen, sought advice of their fathers in the ministry, convened in an ecclesiastical body, as to the best mode of accomplishing their design. This occasioned the appointment of the Board. But it will scarcely be believed, twenty years hence, that not one leading minister in our churches appears then to have conceived the possibility of obtaining funds enough in this country, to warrant the sending of these four young men to the heathen, without some foreign guarantee! One of the first measures, therefore, after the formation of the Board, was the deputing of one of the young men to England, to ascertain, among other things, whether he and his brethren could be supported for a time, if necessary, by the London Missionary Society.

Meanwhile an effort was made to raise funds in this country, which succeeded beyond expectation; and five missionaries embarked in 1812, for India, at the expense of the American churches. These have since been followed into the heathen world by not less than EIGHTY preachers of the gospel, sent forth by the same Board, of whom about sixty are now in the field. The number of persons sent out as physicians, printers, schoolmasters, etc. besides females, is at least equal to that of the preachers.—The whole number of missionaries, and of assistant missionaries male and female, now in foreign service, and dependent on funds placed at the disposal of the Board for their support and means of usefulness, is TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR.

Such has been the increase of labourers, in the twenty years since the organisation of the Board; slow, if compared with the wants of the immense generation of benighted men, two-thirds of whom have passed into eternity, since the board was instituted; rapid, however, if compared with the most sanguine expectations of the first movers in this holy enterprise.

But what have been the beneficial results of this enterprise?

1. *Has there not been a most salutary* REACTION *upon the churches at home?* Could the churches have employed eighty-five of their sons more to *their own* spiritual advantage? And, in point of fact, *would* the funds, which would have been expended on foreign missions, have been employed as usefully for ouselves, if they had been withheld from the heathen? Has all that has been given for the foreign missions, been a mere subtraction from the consecrated wealth of our churches—a mere diminution of their means of doing good at home—a mere exportation, without consequent income? Far, very far otherwise. What these missionaries have accomplished among the heathen, what they have written about the heathen, and what they have suffered for Christ, have been sending, all the while, an invaluable influence through our land. It is capable of being shown with certainty, that our churches are better supplied with ministers; that there are more candidates for the ministry, and more persons preparing for the sacred office, than there would have been, if we had kept all our ministers at home.—The same investigation would show, too, that we contribute more for the circulation of bibles and tracts, and for the establishment of Sabbath schools, and for the institution of domestic missions, than we should do, in case none of our wealth was devoted to foreign missions. Indeed, it is the record of history, that missions to the heathen *led the van*, in the benevolent operations of the day. It was so in England; it was so in this country. With them, also, commences the history of our modern revivals. These rose with foreign missions, and have been increasing in power and glory, as missions have been extending among the heathen.—And who can tell how much of that divine influence, which is now blessing our churches so marvellously, is connected with our performance, though imperfect, of our duties to the heathen? "He that watereth, shall be watered also himself."

This *reaction* of foreign missions upon the churches at home, is too often forgotten by missionaries and their patrons. The voice of Gordon Hall, and of Pliny Fisk, has been more extensively heard in their native land, coming from the plains of India, or the mountains of Palestine, than it would have been from any part of their own country; and the Sandwich islands mission has been worth many times more to our churches, than it has cost them.

The influence, which our missions have exerted upon the *heathen world*, will form the subject of the next paper.

I only add, that our churches cannot afford to do without foreign missions; and it is a fearful experiment to suffer them to decline. We may thus be letting go of the sheet-anchor of our spiritual prosperity. Regarding only our own religious welfare, and the success of those institutions which are designed chiefly for our own benefit, the providence of God evidently calls upon us to extend our foreign operations. The more we export of our religion, the more we shall have at home. Here we may scatter, and yet be enriched. Here, if we withhold more than is meet, it tendeth to poverty. The more missionaries we send abroad, the more ministers we shall have at home. Our domestic missions will keep pace with our foreign missions. The gospel will rise in our estimation with our efforts to send it to all nations, and our disposition will increase to make efforts and submit to self-denials, to sustain it among ourselves. And as no command in the decalogue is plainer, or more binding, than that to publish the gospel to the heathen; as none comes to us with a higher sanction, and none (I had almost said) with such affecting motives to obedience; we may well regard the duty and the interest of churches and individual Christians as eminently harmonising in missions to the heathen. A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

A SAD CASE.

MR. EDITOR—I knew a man, who, a few years since, in a revival of religion, was thought to give his heart to God, and to submit his all at the feet of a Saviour's love; but he numbers not among those who compose the visible church of Christ; and why? It is to be feared the love of shining dust, which perishes with the using, has prevented. He was in a lucrative business, and that business he thought would not allow the sacrifice of one day in *seven*. He sold, therefore, his religion and his Sabbaths for *money*; and God has given him his heart's desire, while it is to be feared he has sent leanness into his soul. The business of this man has gone on prosperously; and as the effects of it, you can see him on God's holy day, sauntering in the bar-room, or standing with the thoughtless multitude in the streets. The thought, Mr. Editor, that he should continue in his present course till death, is dreadful. "But O, their end, their dreadful end."

OBSERVER.

Infidels often extol the virtues of the heathen, and pretend that christianity, were they to receive it, would be of little use to them. But what say the heathen themselves, when brought to feel the power of the gospel?—The following is but one among a thousand witnesses, all testifying to the same purpose:—

From the London Missionary Chronicle.

ACCOUNT OF PAUL,

WALTER VENNING'S READER.

I was born at Etambally, district of Nanjanadoo, in the year 1800. I, as well as my parents, were worshippers of idols, viz. Sheven, Vishnoo, Brummah, and Supramanien, and the evil spirits connected with them, viz. Oochnemagaly, Patheracally, and Mootoomaly. We worshipped also departed spirits. Our sacrifices consisted of goats, pigs, fowls, cocoa-nuts, plantains, flowers, and incense. At the time of offering these oblations we used to fall down and prostrate ourselves before them; from this act we rose, under the persuasion that the spirit had taken possession of us, and then we used to reel about as those who were deranged. At such seasons many diabolical deeds were performed, which were fast leading us to eternal destruction. We had never had the least sense or fear that the result of these offences would plunge us into hell fire; but we were still active in the love and performance of them, and delighted in these exercises. By the perusal of the Shasters, we were well informed of the conduct of the gods we worshipped; their history consists of the most disgraceful passions and vices imaginable, such as war, strife, pride, malice, revenge, falsehood, whoredom, theft, &c.; and we took it for granted that if we were to commit the like heinous crimes, we could not be under the displeasure of our gods, and accordingly, we followed their example without the least fear or remorse.

While we were in this way pursuing the paths of destruction, Rev. Mr. Ringletaube arrived in South-Travancore, and preached the gospel, and five or six chapels and schools were erected, where the people attended to instruction and divine worship. A chapel and a school-room being erected in the village where I resided, named Etambally, several embraced the truth, and a congregation was formed. As I had been taught in a heathen school, I thought that insufficient, and seeing that a charity school was established in my native place, I lost no time in repairing to it. Here I not only received useful knowledge, but also christian instruction. The teacher also supplied me with the gospel of Matthew, which I took home and daily read to my parents and relations. Looking at them, I one day addressed them thus—"O, my father, I read in this gospel that all mankind are sinners, and in order to save them, God sent his only begotten Son to be the Saviour of sinners. This Saviour, out of his infinite love to perishing man, became incarnate, bore divine vengeance due to sin, suffered, shed his precious blood, and died. He rose again and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God, and thence he sends his Holy Spirit to influence the hearts of his people, to convert them and bring them to God. Shall we not also come to a conclusion that it is folly to trust and worship devils? May we, then, receive the loving and true Saviour of sinners, be instructed in his holy gospel, and walk in the true way; then we may be confident that we shall indeed be saved from sin and eternal death!" From the day I thus addressed them, and discovered the state of my mind, I put away heathenish practices, and attended worship on Sabbaths, and religious instruction. I was, at this time, fifteen years of age. A short time after, my parents, seeing I was earnest in attending christian instruction, became convinced of their error likewise, and my father made this remark in the family—"How shall we escape eternal damnation, who have once heard of a true and saving way, if we do not repent and seek salvation of our Saviour? Come, then, we shall also be taught in the way of salvation, for it will be of great advantage to our souls." They afterwards attended worship on Sabbaths, received instruction, and embraced christianity. While I and my parents were thus become the worshippers of the one eternal and true God, who is holy, wise, just, and merciful, we not only abolished the images, the representatives of the vicious gods and evil spirits, which were adored in the time of our ignorance, but also destroyed them, their altars, and their houses. The truths which we derived from the pure gospel were also imparted to our relations, four families consisting of twelve persons; these, by the grace of God, embraced the true religion, and are enabled to this day to stand stedfast in their calling. Mr. Ringletaube, hearing of our walk and conversation, inquired the more minutely into our conduct, and being satisfied, baptised me, my parents, my sister, brother, and uncle.

The writer was afterwards successfully employed as teacher and reader, in aid of the cause he had espoused. When have infidels or heathen devoted their lives to the simple business of rendering their fellow creatures better and happier, by the promotion of their favourite notions of religion? When was it ever seen?

From the Evangelist.

ANECDOTES AND REFLECTIONS ON REVIVALS.

PECULIAR DANGER OF SINNERS WHO OPPOSE REVIVALS.

Revivals are seldom, if ever, known to exist, without exciting much opposition in the minds of the impenitent. This opposition is often restrained by the influence of conscience and education, by feelings of politeness and love of popularity. Still such is the enmity of the wicked against God, such their love of sin and opposition to holiness, that they cannot witness the interesting scenes of a revival, which constantly condemn their sin and urge them to repentance; they cannot hear the invitations of Christians, especially of converts, urging upon them the duty of immediate reconciliation to Jehovah; they cannot hear the plain and pungent appeals to duty, summoning them to the immediate work of giving their hearts to God, and still remain unmoved and uninterested. In the midst of such scenes, they must, they will act. Under the motives which powerfully operate upon their minds, they will either submit in obedience to the commands of God, or they will rebel. Many in revivals do rebel. They oppose the work of God. Such are in peculiar danger.

1. *They are in danger of suffering the awful rebukes of God.*

They may be afflicted with temporary evils. This was the fact in reference to Elymas, the sorcerer, when he opposed Paul. By the immediate power of God he was struck blind, and was not permitted to see the sun for a season.

They may be cut off in the midst of a revival, as monuments of God's wrath, and examples of terror to the ungodly. Such may be their opposition to God, such their malignity against the cause of Christ, such their baneful influence on others, that the glory of God, and the universal good, may require that they should be cut off, to prevent the immeasurable evil that they would do, and to make other sinners tremble before God.

Several years ago, I was permitted by the great Head of the Church to witness an interesting revival in H——. There was much opposition among the wicked in that place, for it was emphatically one of Satan's strong holds. Esq. —— was among the opposers, who ridiculed the work, and trifled with sinners, who were anxious for their souls. He was a robust, healthful man. No one probably supposed that he would soon fall a victim to the king of terrors. In the midst of the revival, he was suddenly seized with a fatal sickness. The skill of several very respectable physicians was put in requisition, but in vain. Through the influence of disease and medicine, he appeared stupid, and saw not the approach of death. His disease was rapid and powerful in its ravages. On the fifth day of his sickness, I spoke with him; when I inquired about his health, he said, "I feel better." No doubt, so far as he thought on the probable issue of his sickness, he expected to recover. About three hours after this I was called in to pray with the dying man! He appeared wholly insensible of his condition. With indescribable emotions I viewed him, while as a mighty victim, he struggled half an hour in the arms of death. I judge him not. He *may* be saved. But there is awful reason to fear that he died an enemy of God, and opposer to the revival.

2. *There is great danger that they will fail to share in the revival, become hardened, and die in their sins.*

When they have taken their stand against a revival, they occupy a post of peculiar danger. They are exposed to become more obdurate and opposed, by the oft repeated indulgence of rebellion and stubbornness, by the encouraging example and rallying conversation of guilty companions, by that pride of consistency, which makes them ashamed to retrace their erring steps, and which presses them forward even when conviction flashes in their face, when the fires of perdition shoot up around them, and their feet press upon the crumbling verge of hell! Many opposers to revivals, whom I have seen in years past, are now in the eternal world. I will mention the case of a youth, who was violently opposed to the revival in C——. Poor young man! He thought that his mountain stood strong, and that he should not be moved. He opposed the work of God, and the ministers who were labouring for his spiritual good. He became more and more obstinate. The revival subsided, and he was left a hardened sinner. Soon after the close of the revival, he was seized with a fever. His judgment was taken away. He appeared to be totally unprepared for death, and so far as we can judge, totally unqualified to make the needful preparation! He remained in this state of mental derangement, until death summoned him away to give up his last account to God! Sinners scoff at religion, trifle with their Maker, and oppose revivals:—

> "But oh! their end, their dreadful end!
> Thy sanctuary taught me so;
> On slipp'ry rocks I see them stand,
> And fi'ry billows roll below!"

3. *They are in great danger of false conversions.*

Every minister of Christ, who has been familiar with revivals for any considerable time knows, that the conversions of obstinate and opposing sinners very frequently prove to be spurious. Many sinners of this description have been savingly converted. Many others, who were viewed as converts in revivals, have fully proved, by their subsequent lives, that they were "in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity."—Such are very liable to deception on this subject. They have deep conviction of sin; they feel the condemning power of conscience; they know they are wrong in opposing the revival, and the minister whom God has blessed as an instrument of his work. They are fully convinced that their minister has been labouring for their good, while they have opposed him; that he is right, and they wrong. They are alarmed in view of their opposition. They *dare* not continue in it. They have felt an awful weight of guilt on their conscience, in consequence of their opposition. When they are determined to give up this opposition, they are immediately relieved from this burden, and feel a wonderful love to the very man, whom they so bitterly opposed. The true convert has relief, and loves the man whom he opposed. They know this to be a fact, and therefore think that they are converted. They have *another* heart like Saul, but not a *new* heart. They are deceived. They have submitted to man, and not to God; they love this man, and not God; they obey this man, and not God. They have lost their conviction and burden, not by repenting of sin, not by turning from it, but by relinquishing its exercise, as to this open opposition, while they love and cherish it in other forms! Often the man, who having set his face against his neighbours, did not succeed in his opposition, but became convinced of his error, has turned from his wrathful purpose, and became the warmest, firmest friend of him whom he resolved to injure. This principle of our nature, common to both saints and sinners, is the main spring of that ardent love and strong attachment, which many *deceived* converts have felt towards those servants of God, whom they once opposed! The principle in question has been overlooked, both by these supposed converts and their pious friends. Consequently, a fatal mistake has doubtless often occurred!

In view of these remarks, I have two cautions to present.

First. Impenitent sinners! see that you do not oppose revivals!

If you do oppose, God will frown. He may cut you off suddenly, or leave you to ripen for ruin, or to indulge a hope, that shall deceive you now, and ruin you for ever!

Second. Christian! do not needlessly awaken the opposition of sinners!

I do not mean that you should neglect your duty to them, that you should cry peace, peace, to their impenitent souls. Tell them *fully*, *plainly*, their guilt and danger, and bid them flee! But do it kindly. Be careful that you do not unnecessarily, by a seeming want of tenderness and compassion, or by unfeeling harshness, needlessly excite their opposition. It may drive them away from you and from God! or it may convert them to you, and not to God. A. R. A.

OBITUARY.

The following atricle, from the New-Haven Intelligencer, embraces, among other things, an important revival:—

DIED, at Woodstock, on the 14th of February, Miss *Elvira Walker*, aged 27. This young lady possessed naturally, a kind and amiable disposition, sweetness and evenness of temper, and feelings of the most exquisite sensibility. Her mind was enlightened and well cultivated. Blest with these happy traits of character, she could not fail to be loved by all who knew her. When she was ten years of age, the place where she resided was visited with a revival of religion; remarkable for it influences upon youth and children. Among those most deeply affected by it, was Elvira. She felt the reasonableness and justice of God's claims, and saw no good in withholding her heart from him. And at that time, we trust, that she, with many other children and youth, were born into the kingdom of Christ. The converts of maturer years were received into the church; but these lambs of the flock, who needed far more the privileges of church-membership, although they gave good evidence of piety, were considered as too young to make a public profession of religion. But religion was the theme on which Elvira loved to meditate and converse. She took great delight in prayer; and never, through her life, it is believed, did she neglect the duties of the closet for a single day. Whether at home or abroad, alone or in company, she would seek some place of retirement, where she could spend a few moments along with that God whom she loved.

One year after another passed away, and the spirit of the revival gradually retired with them, and a low state of religion succeeded. In this general apathy and drowsiness of the church, she was so sensible of her own stupidity, that she doubted whether she ever had any religion; for she believed it impossible for a real child of God to be so indifferent to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. At length she gave up the hope she had cherished of her own good estate, and often expressed her fears that she was left to hardness of heart. About three years and a half ago, the place where she resided was again visited with a shower of divine grace, and Elvira was among the first who expressed a determination to seek an interest in Christ. But while others became reconciled to God, and found peace in believing, she found not that peace which they enjoyed, though she sought it with tears. At length, confidently believing that she had done all in her power to become a Christian, and finding no comfort, she began to indulge hard thoughts of God. And she indulged these feelings to such a degree, that her sins appeared to her too great and aggravated to be forgiven. Despairing of mercy, she saw nothing in this world which could afford the least enjoyment, and she longed to be gone. For so intense were her sufferings, that she thought an exchange of worlds could be no loss. The exercises of her mind were so powerful, and continued for so long a time, as seriously to affect her constitution. She never regained her health or spirits, but fell into a slow decline, which terminated in her death.

After a time, however, this deep excitement subsided, and she complained of stupidity and a want of feeling; when it was very apparent that she had so much feeling as sensibly to impair her health. During the whole of this unhappy portion of her life, her friends made her the subject of daily prayer, though their desires were not granted until the day before her death. About six hours before she died, she became greatly distressed in mind, and it seemed impossible for her to continue, even for a few moments. But after an hour of inconceivable agony, being told she must give herself away to Christ, she replied, "O yes, I will strive 'till I die: I will strive 'till I die. Lord Jesus deny me not: O, deny not a poor sinner's request!" And now the scene was changed. The darkness of her mind was dispelled, and light, life, and joy, burst upon her soul. At once this almost helpless frame was reanimated. Raising herself with unwonted strength, with a look and voice of the most intense earnestness, she exclaimed, "O, glorious Saviour; O, blessed Jesus; I have heard of this, but now I see it. O, rejoice with me, my dear friends, for I have found the Saviour, and now I am happy." This heavenly scene continued about half an hour, when she became entirely exhausted. She revived again very soon, and lived until three o'clock in the morning. A short time before she died, she requested her friends to be called to her bedside; "for" said she, "I am going home now." She died happy. A FRIEND.

Query—Why are the tender lambs of the flock to be thus shut out of the fold for years together? Will the devourer think them too young for his prey? Will the good Shepherd reject them, because they are young? Are they too young to repent, to believe in Christ? And too young to die? If not; who can forbid them the privileges of the professing people of God?

From the Am. Pastors' Journal.

THE ABANDONED.

The following facts I had from the mouth of a venerable clergyman in B——, whose days, whether estimated by the amount of good accomplished, or by their actual number, can neither be said to be "few or evil." It rarely falls to the lot of humanity to reach the "fourscore years," which "by reason of strength," men sometimes do; and more rarely still is it the privilege of an aged minister to look back upon the history of a half a century's ministerial labour, and find "no line which he would wish to blot." That this is true of the venerable man to whom I refer, as of any man, all who "have companied with him all the time he has gone out and in among them," can testify. But my purpose is not to write his eulogy, but to state two facts that have come under my knowledge.

In the early part of his ministry, he instituted circular conferences, and to make them more interesting, and to bring the truth to bear more on *individual* consciences, he adopted the plan of *personal* conversation. At one of these meetings, he began in one corner of the room, and was going round, in order to converse familiarly and affectionately with each individual. He had proceeded but a little way, when some young ladies, who sat in an opposite part of the room, began to bestir themselves, and manifested a determination to *avoid* a rencounter, which might possibly disturb their false security.—With much ado, and by passing directly by their minister, they got out of the room.

"I looked at them as they went out," said the venerable man, "and felt that they *were running away from the means of grace.* I marked them; I have marked them; I have observed their course in life. In the course of my ministry here, I have been blessed with eight general revivals; some of them very powerful and extensive. They passed through all, uninterested spectators. Not one of them was ever an anxious awakened inquirer. They died as they had lived. A few weeks ago, I committed the *last* of them to the silent tomb. They lived and died, to human view, uninterested for their souls, and unawakened, unconverted, unsanctified, unsaved." What a comment are facts like these upon the honour which God puts upon the means of grace; and who that reads this will ever undervalue or slight them? On his own head rests the responsibility! Verily there is a God that has said, "My spirit shall not always strive."

"I was once called," says the same venerable man, "to visit a young lady, who was said to *be in despair*. She had at some time previous, been serious, and had, it was hoped, resolutely set her face Zion-ward. In an evil hour some of her former associates, gay, pleasure-loving young ladies, called on her to accompany them to a ball. She refused to go. The occasion, the company, the parade and gaiety, were all utterly dissonant with her present feelings. With characteristic levity and thoughtlessness, they urged her; ridiculed her "methodism;" railed at the cant and hypocrisy of her spiritual guides; and, finally, so far prevailed, that with a desperate effort to shake off her convictions, and regain her formal carnal security, she exclaimed, "*Well, I will go, if I am damned for it.*"

"God took her at her word. The blessed Spirit immediately withdrew his influences, and instead of the anxious sigh and longing desire to be freed from the body of sin and death, succeeded, by turns, the calmness and horrors of despair.

"The wretched victim knew that the Spirit had taken its final leave; no compunctions for sin, no tears of penitence, no inquiries after God, no eager seeking of the "place where Christians love to meet," now occupied the tedious hours.

"Instead of the bloom and freshness of health, there came the paleness and haggardness of decay. The wan and sunken cheek, the ghastly glaring eye, the emaciated limb, the sure precursors of approaching dissolution, were there. The caresses of friends, the suggestions of affection, all were unheeded. The consolations of piety, the last resource of the miserable, were to her but the bitterness of death. In this state of mind, I was called to visit her. When I entered the room where she was, and beheld her pale and emaciated, and reflected that the ravages of her form *without*, but faintly showed forth the wreck and desolation within, I was almost overpowered. Never had I conceived so vivid an idea of the woe and misery of those who have "quenched the Spirit."

"I proposed prayer. The word threw her into an agony. She utterly refused. No entreaties of friends, no arguments drawn from the love of God, or from the fullness and freeness of atoning blood, could prevail to shake her resolution. I left her without being able to find a single avenue to her heart, or to dart one ray of comfort into the dark bosom, which, to all human view, was soon to be enveloped in the blackness of darkness for ever. Never shall I forget the dreadful expression of that ghastly countenance; the tones of that despairing voice. The impression is as vivid as though it had been but yesterday. O, that all the young, gay, thoughtless ones, who stifle the convictions of conscience, and repress the rising sigh, who dance along on the brink of utter reprobation and despair, would read and lay to heart the warning which the last hours and death of this young lady are calculated so forcibly to make!"

TEMPERANCE.

MR. WELD'S ADDRESS.

The subject matter of the address, recently given in the first presbyterian church, by Mr. Weld, is thus presented by the editor of the Baptist Register:—

The address, or the talk, as the gentleman termed it, occupied two evenings; and thro' both, we may say, an unflagging interest was maintained. We are glad to say that the audience was very large; and if the whole population of the Union could have heard it, we should have been exceedingly gratified. Not that there were any new facts presented; no, none at all. The stale old facts which have been before the public for years, were again spread out; but the origin, the concomitants, and the tremenduous bearings of these facts, vividly portrayed, gave them their thrilling and heart-affecting interest.

All have read again and again, of the 30,000 drunkards which annually fall victims, in the United States, to intemperance; of the 200,000 paupers, the inmates of almshouses and poor-houses, from this vice; of the 20,000 convicts, secured in the cells and dungeons of our prisons; and of the 1500 maniacs, chained in our asylums; but comparatively few have seen this army mustered, and marched in regular review. This was done by Mr. W. The mighty host, more than two hundred thousand strong, was picked from the gutters and the sewers, the groceries and grog-shops, poor houses, prisons, and asylums, and marshalled with their bloated and shocking visages, their staggering gait, their filthy and tattered habiliments, their fettered limbs, and their clanking chains. The first grand division was 150,000 paupers; next in order came the 20,000 convicts, hand-cuffed, from the dungeons and cells of our prisons; then 1500 raving maniacs brought up the rear; and besides the whole, on the field of review, were piled up 30,000 dead men, to complete the horrid assemblage.

This made up one part of the picture.—Another no less startling succeeded. The extended grave of 30,000 drunkards, annual victims, was then opened before us, and they arrayed on its verge; and immediately behind them, the whole army of the intemperate and temperate, rank after rank, was arranged in accurate gradation, on to the merest sippers. At the close of the year, those in front were tumbled into the grave before them; and the rank next behind, marched up to take their places; and each posterior rank compelled to make the like advance. The next year, another 30,000 were swept into the tomb, and the host was seen in regular advance; and so on, year after year, until the self-secure sippers were beheld occupying the rank in front, on the verge of the drunkards' grave!

The necessity of combined effort to check the plague was fully illustrated, and the utter folly of those exposed, who call themselves friends of the temperance cause, and say, "It is useless to unite with a society; they can do as much alone as by their united example," by the case of a powerful army, landing on our coast, attacked by our militia, without concert or officers; one running here, and another there; and one firing here, and another there, as iudgment or whim should dictate.

The objections on the part of distillers and venders of ardent spirits, were irresistably refuted. The plea of justice to creditors, urged by some, who say they have contracted debts of various amounts, and their only way of paying them is by a diligent prosecution of their business, in making and vending ardent spirits, was overthrown, by a most searching admonition in regard to their Creditor above, to whom they were indebted for all things, and to whom they must account for the abuse of them.

The objection of venders of ardent spirits to relinquish the sale of them, because their families are dependent for support on this traffic, was met, and the absurdity of it illustrated, by the case of a man who owned a valuable cow, on the milk of which his family entirely depended for support; but the animal being vicious, when let out into the street, had severely wounded several children, and gored to death one or two others. The inhabitants called on him, and informed him of the dreadful facts, and presented the mangled bodies at his door, and demanded of him to bring out his cow and kill her; but he refused, on the ground that she was the entire support of his wife and children. Would such a reason be accepted? Would they not demand the death of the deadly creature more loudly than before? And if he presisted in interposing the claims of his family against her destruction, would the citizens become pacified and retire? Would they not rather become more vociferous for the death of the cow, and let the owner know that if he did not kill the creature immediately, they would do it for him, and pull his house down over his head? They certainly would.

Several other objections were obviated by illustrations no less convincing; but we have neither time nor room to present them. One more, however, we will briefly mention. The justification which many offer for not relinquishing the sale of ardent spirits, is, that they do not sell to drunkards; they only sell to the temperate. These he compared to a physician, who, being rebuked for administering poison, replied that he only administered it to those who were well; he did not dispose of it to any of those who were already mortally affected with it. Also, to a man with a cage of deadly serpents, which had fastened their fangs on several persons near him, who were just dying with the poison; and being reproved for what his snakes had done, he should turn around, and throw them among a multitude of unbitten people, and say, "Oh, don't let them bite the bitten; I only let them loose upon those who are unpoisoned!"

These hints, though imperfectly given, may afford some little idea of the resistless character of an address, occupying four hours, and filled with illustrations no less appropriate and powerful than those we have mentioned. If the manufacturers and venders of ardent spirits, who were present on the occasion, could return to their distilleries and shops, and prosecute their business with their consciences untouched, seared indeed they must be. But we cannot think that any vender of the poison, who loves his country, and has any belief in a future judgment, heard the address, and then returned back and drew off the poisonous liquor for his customers, with an untrembling hand.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—Having had occasion several times to visit the Temperance House in your beautiful village, kept by Mr. Safford, and being highly pleased with the convenience, and neatness and order of the establishment, I deem it a duty I owe to merit, and, to say the least of it, to patriotic, if not benevolent enterprise, through your paper, to call the attention of the friends of temperance to this peaceful house of the traveller. I have often been not a little surprised, to find men, who are strong sticklers for temperance societies at home, yet going with the multitude to houses where ardent spirits are indiscriminately sold, when they travel abroad. How can the cause of temperance prevail, unless its friends will set themselves, by all just means, to oppose the use of spirits? Let the friends of temperance *act* consistently. Your's, &c. EAST.

INTELLIGENCE.

HOME MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

We select the following paragraph from the London Home Missionary Magazine. It is an extract from a report of a home missionary, and is published under the very appropriate title of

Right Views of Missionary Service.

It gives me real pleasure, to inform the committee, that I have, by divine help, been enabled to add five new villages to the list of my preaching stations, making eleven in all; and I am not without hope, that a twelfth will be added soon. I have given or lent a great many tracts, and happy am I to say, that my labour has not been altogether in vain. Although, in several villages, the attendance is small, and it is difficult to persuade the people that preaching in dwelling-houses is necessary, yet, in some, they are not only convinced of its necessity, but hear the word with much apparent concern, and sometimes thank me for what has been said to them. In the spring, I stated, that the lecture at K. was badly attended, and that there was no prayer-meeting. Now I must reverse the statement, and inform you, that there are two prayer-meetings, and no lecture. To this I have no objection, having so much business to do in the country; indeed, I have not one evening in the week to spare for preaching at home. That so much labour requires much more strength of body than falls to my share to possess, is what I readily admit; but as time is short, as iniquity abounds, and as souls are perishing; I am anxious to do what little I can while it is day, knowing that the night is at hand, when my tongue will be silent in the grave. Besides, when I reflect that it requires great labour to do but little good, having to contend with the total depravity of the human heart, and the malice of Satan, I think it a duty to be "steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

TRACT DISTRIBUTORS.

The following adventures of a tract distributor, we copy from a communication in the Christian Advocate and Journal, for the encouragement of those who engage in the work of disseminating the gospel, by circulating these silent but impressive messengers of salvation:—

"Last year, a youth stationed at one of the first circulating libraries in the city of Bath, in England, having experienced much good from reading three tracts presented to him by a pious young man, was very desirous that others should be benefitted by reading them. He wished very much to present the tracts to his employer; but the fear of being called a *saint* and a *Methodist*, deterred him. He at last resolved to lend one of the tracts to a servant, the second to the newspaper carrier, and the third to a servant belonging to the house in which he slept. The tracts were read with much pleasure. This encouraged him to proceed farther. The young man was in the habit of taking letters to the post-office every evening. In going to the post-office he used to leave a newspaper at a druggist's store. The next time he went, he took one of the tracts along with him. Finding only the apprentice in the store, he pulled out his tract, and commenced reading it, to attract the attention of the apprentice. "What are you reading there?" said he. "A religious tract," answered the young man. "Will you have the goodness to lend it to me?" "With pleasure," said the young man. Next day he left the newspaper as usual. The apprentice inquired if he was in the habit of lending tracts? "If you are," said he, "I will give you five shillings to lay out in tracts. I feel interested in the cause of tracts, for my brothers and sisters, in the city of Gloucester, employ their leisure hours on Sunday afternoons to distribute tracts among the poor."

"The next day the young man went to the "tract depository," and purchased one hundred and fifty tracts with the five shillings, and besides, one hundred more with his own money. He was so successful in circulating these tracts, that he longed for some person to help him. Going to his lodgings one night, he without any hesitation entered a druggist's store. He saw a young Quakeress serving the customers. As soon as they had gone, he gave her a tract to read. "I am much obliged to thee," said the Quakeress, (looking at the title of the tract), "for lending me this good book." The young man then asked her, if she would like to circulate tracts herself? "Yes," said she, "if thou wilt supply me with a few every week, I will lend them to such of my customers as will return them again." Upon telling the news of the success he had met with that evening to two ladies, with whom he was acquainted, they encouraged him to go on in this truly delightful work and labour of love, by giving him fifty tracts, and four shillings to buy fresh ones.

"Next day he visited the "tract depository," and bought a number of tracts with the four shillings. The gentleman at the depository asked him if he was employed in circulating tracts? "If you are, I will make you a present of fifty tracts ready for the lending system, which is by far better than giving them away, as persons take more interest in them, and it saves a great deal of expense." "That is the very system which I pursue," said the young man. To stimulate him to fresh exertions, the gentleman told him, that there were fourteen ladies and fourteen gentlemen engaged in spreading the gospel, by circulating these silent but powerful messengers; and that there had been already 40,000 tracts issued in that year from the Bath Auxiliary Tract Society, and that these tracts were cutting up his satanic majesty's kingdom gloriously, and depriving him of many of his subjects, and consequently doing incalculable good to immortal souls. O, how this news did stir him to redoubled perseverance and diligence! In the course of a few months, more than four hundred persons were supplied with religious tracts. The Spirit that proceeds from the Father was evidently at work in answer to the prayers which the young man offered for the success of this labour of love."

From Liberia.—By the brig Lady Washington, arrived at Lewiston roads, Feb. 14, from La Guayra, we have received the Liberia Herald, of Nov. 6 and Dec. 6, brought to that port by the ship Carolinian, Capt. Rugan, of Philadelphia. We make a few extracts:—

"Recent advices from the interior, inform us, that a native war is now raging at the Marhoe, between King Boatswain and the Bassa people; and that the former had succeeded in capturing many of the latter.

"Since our last, advices have reached us of the capture of a large frigate built slaver, off Calabar, by his British majesty's ship Primrose. She is now safely moored in Sierra-Leone; she had but 500 slaves, about one third of her intended cargo, on board. Also, of the capture of the schooner belonging to the late Don Miguel, of P. Bass. She is also safely moored in Sierra-Leone harbour.

"*Arrival of the Colonial Agent.*—On Saturday the 4th inst. arrived in our port the ship Carolinian, 44 days from Norfolk, Va. Passengers, J. Mechlin, jr. colonial agent; Dr. Humphreys, assistant agent; Rev. Mr. Skinner, lady and child; and Mr. J. R. Dailey.—The Carolinian also brings out upwards of one hundred emigrants, and an ample supply of goods for the agency."

Sunday School Cause.—We are happy to learn that the speeches delivered at the late Sunday school meeting in Washington, are to be published in a volume. The noble sentiments uttered on that occasion by some of the most distinguished members of Congress of different political parties, ought to be made known thro' the land; and *thus* become one effectual means of exposing the real character of the opposition, which is made by unprincipled men, to every benevolent enterprise, under the cry of *church and state.*

The Missionary Reporter for March, gives the appointment and re-appointment of ten missionaries by the Assembly's Board, and the receipt by the treasurer of $2106, during the month preceding the 20th of February, 1831.

The Home Missionary gives the appointment and re-appointment of 33 missionaries, and the collection of $6123, besides $710 by the western agency in New-York, during the current month, ending Feb. 15, 1831.

Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, a distinguished clergyman of the Lutheran church in New-York, died in that city, on the 17th ult. No minister of the gospel in that city partook of a larger share of public esteem.

REVIVALS.

New-Haven, Conn.—The Intelligencer of the 26th ult. gives a glowing description of the recent four days' meeting at that place. The preachers were—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Fitch, and Rev. Messrs. Dwight, Mead and Parker. The latter (from New-York city, and formerly from Rochester) was abundant in his labours, and preached it would seem, to much acceptance. The churches, as well as the prayer-meetings, were greatly crowded. Two were repeatedly opened at the same time, and yet the "houses were filled, till no more could be seated. Generally, before the hour of meeting had arrived, there was not an empty seat in the house, and often before the bell rang, hundreds would be standing in the aisles and porch."—"There was no falling off in the meetings, but a continual increase to the last. There was no *unreasonable* excitement or enthusiasm." Probably "from twelve to fifteen hundred people" were present at the morning prayer-meetings, during the last two days. On the last day an invitation was given from the pulpit, to "those, and those only, who were resolved to make the salvation of their souls a subject of earnest inquiry, to tarry after the congregation had retired." "Between six and seven hundred" were then seen, as "anxious sinners, pressing forward to learn what they must do to be saved; while a multitude of professing Christians" repaired to a throne of grace on their behalf. At the time of writing—a week afterwards—there had been no abatement of the work. The place appointed for the recent converts and enquirers, which it was supposed would *seat* five hundred persons, would not contain all who came on Monday evening, though a hundred or two *stood up in the aisles*. Many retired who could not gain admittance. No estimate has been made as to the numbers who entertain hope in Christ. The Africans, who share equally in the blessing, in proportion to their numbers, had a separate meeting. Other denominations, also—particularly the Episcopalians—are sharing in the work.

Burlington, Otsego Co.—Letter to the editor of the Recorder, dated Burlington, March 19, 1831:—

Mr. Hastings—I wish to encourage the friends of Zion to labour and pray for its peace and prosperity, by telling them, through the medium of your paper, what the Lord has done for us. The church in this place is small, and is surrounded by bitter, opposing enemies; and but few of this little band seemed to feel their responsibility. A very few had been struggling and labouring and praying to God for help during the winter, and the Lord answered them by bringing now and then one into his kingdom.

It was in this state of things that we succeeded in obtaining an appointment for a three days' meeting, to commence Monday evening, March 14th. The evening was spent in prayer and remarks to Christians, principally from Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, calculated to prepare them for the work before them. Tuesday morning, prayer meetings at 6 and 9 o'clock. At half past ten, Rev. Mr. Spaulding preached from Ezek. xv, 2—"What is the vine-tree more than any other tree?" The object was still to bring up the church to the help of the Lord. The intermission was spent in prayer; and the public services commenced again at two. Mr. Littlejohn occupied an hour in telling Christians their imperfections; and was followed by Mr. Wilcox and others, till they enumerated between thirty and forty items, which were calculated to hinder the work of the Lord; and Christians pledged themselves to put them away; and many impenitent sinners pledged themselves with them to seek the Lord. Mr. Littlejohn preached in the evening from Ex. xxxii, 26—"Who is on the Lord's side?" The line was drawn between the friends and enemies of the gospel, and the congregation was called upon to take sides. A number of sinners again arose with the church. The prayer meetings were continued at the same time and place, each day of the meeting. On Wednesday Mr. Littlejohn preached three times. In the morning, from Ps. l, 22—"Now consider this, ye that forget God;" in the afternoon, from Eph. ii, 12—"No hope;" and in the evening, from Heb. x, 31—"It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." Sinners were not called upon to come forward till evening; but after the second sermon, a number tarried, and Christians collected them together and prayed for them, and some of them gave up. In the evening, when the anxious were called upon to come forward, about eighty-five came, and a number of them gave up to the Lord. On Thursday, Mr. Wilcox preached through the day, from Job xv, 21—"A dreadful sound is in his ears;" and from 1 Kings xiv, 6—"I am sent to thee with heavy tidings." And in the evening, Mr. Littlejohn preached from Rom. iii, 16—"Destruction and misery are in their ways." The first anxious meeting was attended this morning, at 8 o'clock, when about eleven professed to submit themselves to God; and another after the second sermon, when about as many more submitted, and a number more expressed a hope in the evening.

The state of feeling was such, that it was thought best to continue the meeting on Friday. Mr. Spaulding preached in the morning from Gal. iv, 18—"But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing." In the afternoon Mr. L. preached the closing sermon, from Luke xiii, 5—"Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." After the sermon the converts who had submitted during the meeting were requested to come forward into the aisles. Fifty-eight came forward, and among them some of the most influential men of the place; and the greater part of them were men. Quite a number, who were indulging a trembling hope, did not venture to take their places with the converts. After the converts came forward, those who were determined to repent were requested to come forward; and very few were left behind. Every one was ready to cry out—See, what hath the Lord wrought. The whole place is literally shaken by the mighty power of God. Deists and Universalists turn pale and tremble, and some of them have fallen down at the feet of Jesus Christ. The place is full of convicted sinners. Christians, pray for us. H. F.

Jamesville, Onondaga Co.—The following has been communicated to us by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Jamesville, under date of the 30th March:—

Mr. Hastings—Believing it to be a duty to acknowledge the Lord, in the displays of his grace among the people of my charge, I can no longer refrain from stating, that a good work has been going forward among us for a considerable time, and is at present more deeply interesting than at any time since its commencement. We had a three days' meeting of my congregation, commencing on Friday last, which was attended with the most signal displays of divine grace I ever witnessed. As it is my opinion that we ought to reverse the order of things with respect to the enumeration of converts, i. e. number the *unconverted*, instead of the *converted*, I will only add that the number of conversions is very considerable, and daily increasing. At the same time, the number, *comparatively speaking*, is so small, that we feel as if the work was scarcely begun.

Your's, &c. S. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—A correspondent of the New-York Observer, under date of the 19th ult. while speaking of a four days' meeting in the city of Washington, adds as follows:—

"I think I may say there has been considerable fervency in prayer, and that God has left a blessing. I might particularise striking instances of God's converting power, but would say nothing premature. A weekly union prayer meeting has been established, embracing the first and fourth churches, to be held alternately, with which the second church is expected to unite. We need an extensive revival of religion. Even the influence of a limited one has been felt in the national legislature, if not openly, yet with a silent reality. We wish you to set apart one season at least to pray for our rulers, and for ministers and churches here, who alone can act upon them while invested with national authority. It has been a season of great gaiety and dissipation. Within about a fortnight two gorgeous balls have been given to the English and French ministers, about to depart the country, which have wasted much time, money, and character, and inflamed the fever for amusement to a high and dangerous degree."

Alexandria, D. C.—The same writer adds the following:—

"A good work of grace seems to be in progress at Alexandria, which commenced at a four days' meeting. Twelve were united to the second presbyterian church in Alexandria, at the last communion."

Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Presbyterian says—"In this city there is at present a greater attention manifested to religious concerns, than has been for a considerable time past. We enjoy, partially, and comparatively to our cold and slumbering state some months ago, a revival. The additions to the churches within these few weeks, are, it is believed, about *one hundred*. This, compared to what the Lord is doing in other places, is "a day of small things," which we by no means "despise;" but for which we would be grateful, while we hope and pray, that they may form the waive-sheaf of an abundant harvest."

Boston.—Our readers will be gratified, (says the New-York Observer), to learn from the following letter just received in this city from Boston, that a revival of religion appears to have commenced in that city:—

"I am sure that you will be glad to hear that we are hoping and expecting a powerful revival of religion in Boston. Three of the churches observed days of fasting and prayer last week, and three others do the same this week; taking as many successive days as there are churches. And while we are speaking and praying, the Lord hears. On Sabbath evening, the number of inquirers in the different inquiry meetings was about 450; of whom about 200 were in Rev. Mr. Green's vestry and its avenues."

Onondaga County, N. Y.—Rev. J. I. Ostrom, pastor of the first presbyterian church at Salina, in a letter to the editors of the New-York Observer, dated March 15, 1831, writes as follows:—

"Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted." It is truly a day of the mighty power of God in this section of our country. The three days' meetings which have been held in this county during the past winter, have, without one exception, been owned, and blessed of God, to the quickening of saints, and to the converting of sinners. In most of the congregations where these meetings have been held, revivals have commenced at the time, some of which are now in promising progress.

"Among the wonders which God hath wro't, I would mention his goodness to the church of *Salina*. Ninety-eight have been added to this church since July, 1827, eighty-three of whom were received from the world. We enjoyed a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord in March and April last, which added to our communion thirty. In November last this church agreed to hold a four days' meeting among themselves, that is, without help from abroad. During that meeting, a revival commenced, which has continued through the winter, and at some periods very powerfully. Fifty-three have been added to this church, as the fruits of the work; and a number more stand propounded.

"These revivals have also added a considerable number, both to the methodist and baptist churches in this place. A number of Universalists, and other infidels, have here given up their delusive dreams, and embraced the firm hope of the *gospel of truth*. It deserves to be mentioned, that our bible class, and Sabbath school, have been especially blessed of the Lord. A number of the scholars, and some of the teachers, have been hopefully converted, some of whom have already united with the church, and others will at a future period. It is still a time of considerable interest, and we hope God will make yet greater displays of his power and glory among us."

Urbana, Champaigne Co. Ohio.—A revival commenced at Buck creek, about the 1st of September last. The first appearance of the work was at a sacrament, though, says the Cincinnati Christian Journal, it is since ascertained that several had been anxious for weeks previous. As the fruits of this work, 75 have been gathered into the church; 32 males and 43 females; nearly 60 between 16 and 30 years of age.—More than 50 of them were previously members of a Temperance Society, and ardent spirit is nearly banished from the congregation. Some have been anxious, and at the anxious seat, who are manifestly none the better for it; their last end is likely to be worse than the first. And several give evidence of piety, who have not yet made profession. The visible means, besides preaching, by which this blessing has been brought upon us, are the *Temperance Societies and Sabbath Schools*—especially the latter, as it was among its members that the work commenced, and teachers and scholars have shared largely in it. The great body of the converts are such as have usually been hearers of the word, though some that were afar off have been brought nigh by the blood of Christ. Some who had neglected religious meetings for years were excited to attend, and coming to gaze, they have learned to pray.

In a U. S. Sloop of War.—A letter from a young gentleman, dated "United States sloop of war Erie, Pensacola, W. Florida, Nov. 23d, 1830," to his brother, near Lexington, Ky. says:—

"We have had some, and still continue to have some glorious times on board of our ships. Seven or eight men (sailors) have been hopefully converted, and have come out boldly on the Lord's side. We have no chaplain; but I have six volumes of tracts, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Hervey's Meditations, Meikle's Journal, besides several other pious books, that I gave out for them to read some months ago, and through the help of them (besides the sudden death of some of our men) they have been enabled by the mercy of God to see the awful condition they were in, so long as they were out of the ark of safety. There seems to be a great change among the men. Some that used to be engaged in singing lewd songs of nights, are now to be found *every night* seated on their mess-chests singing praises to God, and praying, exhorting and begging their shipmates to flee from the wrath to come. It is as astonishing as it is glorious to hear them pray and exhort. They hold meetings every night until 8 o'clock; at that hour all lights are put out on the birth deck.—There are about twenty-five or thirty sailors that attend regularly every night. I have conversed with them, and have found some truly sincere pious men."

In Sabbath Schools.—In the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New-York, a Sabbath school was organised in the year 1826, consisting of twenty-seven teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars. At the time of its organisation, none of its scholars, and but eight of its teachers, were hopefully pious. In the course of a few months, the Lord was graciously pleased to grant the refreshings of his special presence, and as the fruits of the revival, all the teachers who were not pious, except one, and forty of the scholars, became the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. This revival commenced in, and was mostly confined to the Sabbath school.

During the past year, that society has again been visited with a revival of religion, in which almost every youth who was a member of the Sabbath school four years ago, and who did not become pious then, is now numbered among the subjects of hopeful conversion to God. Four of the boys in this school have already commenced a course of study for the gospel ministry.

For several weeks past, a very precious revival has been in progress in Utica, New-Hartford, and Whitesborough, and several other places in the same neighbourhood, in which the Sabbath schools are largely participating. In the two last mentioned places, the revival is mostly confined to those who attend this institution. Of the young men who have entered upon a course of study for the gospel ministry, in the middle and western sections of the state of New-York, during the last four years, between eighty and one hundred were converted in the Sabbath school.—*S. S. Journal.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: APRIL 5, 1831.

Need of Prayer.—A correspondent of the New-York Observer begs leave to call the attention of Christians in this country, to the importance of maintaining united and unremitting prayer for several objects which he specifies; and would like, also, to have a day set apart for this object, the present season. The present he considers is no ordinary time. "There has been none to be compared with it." The passing events at home, and throughout the civilised world, are big with interest. It is no time for Christians to sleep.

The present movements in the world at large, have more or less of a bearing upon the progress of the gospel, and ought to be made a distinct subject of prayer. As a second object, the writer refers to the elements of strife and civil discord which exist in our own country, or rather to the sectional misunderstandings and contentions which prevail. As a third object, he alludes to some ecclesiastical difficulties that are existing, but more especially, to the ensuing meetings of ecclesiastical bodies. Some important decisions are soon to be made; and measures are to be adopted, which must have a necessary bearing upon the progress of the gospel. Lastly, the writer refers to the wonderful outpourings of God's Holy Spirit throughout the land of our inheritance. "Oh! to see all our beloved land, and the whole of christendom, visited with extensive and powerful and continued revivals of religion!"

We like the above suggestions. We hope they will at least be remembered at the monthly concerts, in connection with the cause of missions. It is high time for Christians to have distinct errands when they come to the mercy-seat; and the more they are united in them, the better. Words would fail to tell the amount that might be accomplished, through that effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous, which availeth much. How little is there of such prayer, compared with what there ought to be!

Items.—The following were gleaned mostly from the journals that came to hand just as our paper was making up for the press:—

Yale College now numbers one hundred and twenty-five who are hoping, and the work still continues.

Amherst College is now to be added to the number of favoured institutions; twelve in all. Six of the students are hoping; and more are deeply impressed.

Respecting *Hamilton College*, we would here say, that about twenty have been mentioned as indulging hope; while others are inquiring.

Boston.—"We think we may now say, (says the Boston Recorder, of Wednesday last), that a cloud of mercy is resting over this city, and that many souls have felt its reviving influence. Several churches observed days of fasting and prayer last week, and others are doing the same the present week. These and other meetings are full; and the number of inquirers is multiplied, with tokens of deeper anxiety, and clearer conviction of sin. We understand that the orthodox, congregational, baptist, and methodist denominations all share in the work."

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Telegraph, of Saturday, speaks in terms of the most heart-felt satisfaction of the progress of the work in that place. The work extends to all the presbyterian, and some of the other churches. On the previous Sabbath, fifty-seven were added to the 1st church, mostly by profession; and upwards of one hundred are inquirers. From eighty to one hundred attend the inquiry meetings of the second church, most of whom have recently entertained hope. The third church has received some accessions. The fourth received upwards of forty, a few weeks since; and seventy were to unite with it last Sabbath, fifty-five of them on examination.

New-York City.—The work here, as appears by the Saturday's Evangelist, continues steadily to advance. Additional churches partake of the influence. A three days' meeting was in session as the paper went to press.

Brooklyn, L. I.—The work here has been two months in progress, and is full of the most precious interest. Not only the presbyterian, but the episcopal society, (evangelical), participates largely in the blessing.

Geneva, Ontario Co.—We are informed, by a private letter from this village, that it still continues to be blessed by "a powerful revival." Ninety-seven united with the church, on the 20th ult.

Arrest of Missionaries among the Cherokees. By a letter from the Carmel station, under date of the 12th ult. which appears in the last Boston Recorder, it would appear that Mr. Proctor, teacher and secular superintendent, had been arrested by the Georgia officers, and would be soon imprisoned. The officers also inquired after Rev. Mr. Butrick, who was then absent. A law of Georgia, lately passed, makes it the duty of white families to leave the Cherokee lands.

Map of Michigan.—We learn that Mr. John Farmer, who some time since published a map of Michigan territory, has lately issued an improved edition, containing the counties since laid out, together with the Ouisconsin country, which will no doubt soon be erected into a separate territory, under the name of Huron or Ouisconsin. This region, prrticularly the lead mine district, is becoming of much importance. and settlers are fast locating upon it. Mr. F. has also published a pocket map and gazetteer, containing new and highly interesting information. To those who wish to purchase land there, this map, &c. is of the greatest value, and in fact is indispensable to a person who would be judicious in making his purchase and location. No country, Mr. F. supposes, offers greater inducements to emigrants than the St. Joseph's country, and none perhaps is more rapidly settling. Mr. F. we understand, has long been engaged in surveying and making maps of that territory, under the authority of the legislative council, and has spared no pains or expense towards rendering his map correct and useful.

Annual Sermon before the S. S. Union.—This, as we learn from the S. S. Journal, is to be preached by Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, on the 23d of May, the evening previous to the anniversary, in Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

SIR—Suffer me to apply to your paper for the solution of a difficulty, which has long been a source of uneasiness to me. I see annexed, as a reward for obedience to many of the directions of God's word, the promise of long life. This, in some instances, has been made the subject of ardent and acceptable prayer; as in the case of Hezekiah. In our own times, too, nothing is more common among Christians, than prayer for length of days. I wish to ask—How can these prayers and promises be reconciled with the clear inference which arises from those other bright promises, of which the bible is full, concerning the future bliss of the faithful. Life is sweet; but it is far better to depart hence, and be with Christ? I apply to your paper, as a thirsty person to a fountain, which he has once found cool and refreshing. MARY.

Long life is desirable to those who love to be instrumental in advancing the cause of Christ on earth. The full fruition of joy is in itself preferable to mere hope and expectation. Yet when we shall have first done all that is given us to do on earth, and shall have suffered patiently all that we are appointed to suffer, it will still be in season for us to enter upon an eternity of blessedness in heaven. When Paul was "in a strait betwixt two," he had been, as is computed, not less than thirty years in the ministry, enduring the most unexampled hardships and sufferings. "To depart and be with Christ," he felt, would then be better for him as an individual. "Nevertheless, to abide in the flesh," was needful for the good of his brethren. Therefore, he had confidence that he would yet remain for a season.

The difficulty in Mary's mind, may in some measure be solved, we think, by the following anecdote. Mr. Whitefield and Mr. Tenant were conversing one day together on the things of the Redeemer's kingdom, when the latter said to the former—"O, brother Whitefield, I am tired of living; I long to go home." "You lazy fellow," replied Mr. Whitefield, with his characteristic bluntness; "what would you say to a hired man of your's, who, sitting down in the midst of his work in the afternoon, should look up wishfully to the sun, and say, "O, how I long to have it night."

POLITICAL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 26.—In the Senate, the Governor transmitted certain resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, disapproving of certain acts of the legislature of the state of Georgia in instructing the governor and other officers of that state to disregard any subpœnas or other process of the United States supreme court, in the case of the Creeks. The resolutions were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In the Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the bill relative to the finances of the state.

Messrs. Edmunds, J. C. Spencer and Shelden, addressed the committee. The motion of J. C. Spencer to strike out the first section, with the object of inserting his amendments, was lost. The said first section was then adopted, when the committee rose.

Monday, March 28.—In the Senate, the committee of the whole had under consideration the bill to encourage the manufacture of salt, and to protect and extend the revenue and market thereof. [The bill provides for the payment of seven cents upon the statute bushel of salt, manufactured in the county of Onondaga, and which shall after the 15th of April next, be transported on the canal to the Hudson river, and which shall in dryness and quality, be equal, if fine, to the Liverpool blown, and if coarse, to St. Ubes, and which in any one parcel, shall not be less than one thousand bushels. For the purpose of paying these premiums, the comptroller is directed to borrow on the credit of the state, such sums as shall be necessary, once a year or oftener; and shall issue certificates of stock therefor, bearing an interest of 4 1-2 per cent, and redeemable on the 1st of January, 1850; for the payment of which, and the interest, the canal tolls upon salt, and a duty of not less than six cents upon each bushel, after the payment of the canal debt, are inviolably appropriated. The loans are not to exceed $30,000 in any one year.]

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the principles of this bill. Messrs. Throop, Hubbard, Benton, Bronson, and Seward addressed the committee. It was contended on the one hand, that by passing this bill, it would enable the manufacturers at Onondaga to compete with foreign manufacturers in markets where they have heretofore been excluded, thereby very much increasing the canal revenue. Those on the other side maintained, that the premium should extend to all parts of the state. It was thought that the effects of the passage of this bill would be to increase the price of salt, east of the works, and west of the tide waters of the Hudson. Before any question was taken, the committee rose.

In the Assembly, the bill relative to the finances of the state, was again under consideration. The second section, authorising the commissioners of the canal fund to pay any of the holders of the canal stock, who should consent to receive the same, out of any monies under their control, one half of the amount of such stock, and to issue new stock for the other half, payable in double the period, was rejected, after a long debate; when the committee rose.

A resolution was passed, to meet hereafter at 4 o'clock, P. M. to take up, in committee of the whole, the bank bills yet before the house.

In the afternoon session, the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn, the Broome county, the Westchester county, & the Schenectady banks, and to revive the bill to incorporate the Whitehall bank, were severally passed by the committee of the whole.

The same committee rose and reported on the bill to incorporate the Seneca canal bank, at Geneva.

Tuesday, March 29.—In the Senate, the bill to protect the manufacture of salt was again under consideration; but no question was taken.

In the Assembly, the business transacted in the forenoon session, was unimportant.

In the afternoon session, the first section of the bill to incorporate the Seneca canal bank at Geneva, passed the committee of the whole, 37 to 28; when Messrs. J. C. Spencer and Livingston observed, that from the indications they were satisfied that the bill could not pass, and they were not disposed to spend further time with it. The bill was therefore laid on the table.

Wednesday, March 30.——In the Senate, the bill to protect the manufacture of salt, was again under consideration. Mr. Todd opposed it; and was replied to by Messrs. Bronson, Foster and Throop; when the committee rose.

A resolution passed the Senate, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 11th of April.

In the Assembly, Mr. Gansevoort laid on the table a resolution for an amendment to the constituion, so that the duty on salt manufactured at the salt-springs, which is now established, and pledged for the payment of the canal debt, may be regulated by the Legislature, consistent with the policy of the government, and with the duty which may be imposed on foreign salt, by Congress.

The bill to provide for the instruction of an additional number of indigent deaf and dumb, at the asylum in Canajoharie, was read the third time and passed, ayes 84, nays 13.

Thursday, March 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Foster laid on the table a resolution for an amendment of the constitution, authorising the Legislature to reduce the duty on salt manufactured at the salt springs; the duty, however, not to be less than six cents per bushel, while it remains pledged for the payment of the canal debt.

In the Assembly, the resolution received from the Senate, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 11th of April, was amended, by striking out the 11th, and inserting the 26th, and passed.

The committee of the whole again took into consideration the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first section, which provides for the abolishment, and the 2d section, which provides that it shall not extend to fines and penalties, promises to marry, monies collected by public offices, &c. were passed.

The rest of the sitting was spent in proposing and debating the details of the bill. Before these were completed the committee rose.

In the afternoon session, the bills to incorporate the Seneca county bank at Waterloo, the bank of Steuben, the La Fayette bank in the city of New-York, and the Chatauque county bank, passed the committee of the whole.

Friday, April 1.—In the Senate, the bills from the Assembly, to incorporate the Ulster county and Yates county banks, were read the third time. The former was rejected; and the latter passed, ayes 25, noes 5.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill to protect the manufacture of salt. The remaining sections were adopted; but on taking the question upon the whole bill, it was *rejected*. The committee of the whole then rose, and their report was laid on the table.

In the Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. The remaining sections were adopted; when the committee rose, and their report was agreed to by the House, ayes 61, noes 17.

In the afternoon session, the bill to incorporate the Chenango canal bank, passed the committee of the whole.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Boston, from Havre, Paris papers to the 6th of February have been received.

The dates from England are no later than those previously received, except the following paragraph:—

London, Feb. 3.—The question of reform will decidedly be presented to Parliament, by the ministers, on the 3d of March next.

Belgium.—The most important item is the nomination of the Duke de Nemours, second son of the King of the French, to the Belgian throne. The Duke was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is of course in the 17th year of his age. He succeeded by a majority of one vote, over the Duke of Leuchtenberg and the Archduke of Austria.

In connection with this event, the speculations in the following letter will be read with some interest. It is from a merchant in Paris, to the editor of the Boston Courier, of Feb. 3:—

"The question of war or peace has been the one of the most lively interest in Paris, for the last ten days, and it now appears to be near its termination, as the choice of the Duke de Nemours, (2d son of Louis Phillip), by the Belgian Congress, as their sovereign, which took place on the 3d inst. will bring affairs to a crisis.—General LaFayette told me this week, that there was danger of opposition from England, either to the union of Belgium with France, or of placing a French Prince upon the throne; not from the present ministry, but from the aristocracy, with Wellington at their head, who might cause the fall of the present cabinet, by their clamour against Lord Grey and his associates, should they permit the extension of the French power; in which event Wellington would again take the helm, and war was very likely to ensue. Nothing short of a fear of commotion at home, would prevent the powers who were parties to the "holy alliance," from making a crusade against France; or rather it would be aimed at free governments. But the moment Austria removes her hordes of troops a single post from Lombardy, the whole north of Italy will arise and shake off the Austrian power. The autocrat would have other sections than Poland to quell by force. And Prussia, though least liable to commotions, as her king is a reasonable man, would in her turn heave with the swelling tide, and all the Germanic powers be obliged to accede to the popular voice, and grant their subjects free constitutions. Very many persons, I find, are decidedly of opinion that war must ensue from the present state of things, throwing the Belgian question out of sight; but *I do not agree with them.* If that point is once settled, I think all the powers will have enough to do at home, without troubling themselves with their neighbour's affairs. At present the question appears to rest upon a poise, and the weight of a straw, would almost create a preponderance for or against war. If the French government accept the offer of the Belgian throne for a French prince, I think there are nine chances out of ten, that a general war ensues. I hope not, though I believe a majority of the French nation would be in favour of supporting the nomination, even at such an expense."

A postscript to this letter says—"It is said that the King and Council have positively refused to accept the Belgian nomination."

Another letter, of the 7th, states that the King had not decided whether to accede to the election of his son to the throne of Belgium, but was supposed to be waiting for dispatches from England.

Poland.—A private letter from Warsaw, of 25th January, informs us, (says the Augsburgh Gazette), that on the night previous, the Diet had declared the absolute independence of Poland, and the cessation of the Russian dynasty.

The Berlin Gazette also publishes the following extract from a commercial letter, dated Warsaw, Jan. 29th—"At the sitting of the Diet yesterday night, the throne of Poland was unanimously declared vacant. According to the last accounts from the frontiers, hostilities have not yet commenced."

The Polish troops have been placed in echelon from Braga to Biezse and Kawen. All is at present tranquil. Since the proclamation of Marshal Diebitsch, the tricoloured flag has been substituted for the white cockade.

France.—Cannon, howitzers and mortars, are daily arriving at Lyons, from Algiers. They are sent on to the north.

Orders had been given to the artillery corps, by the Minister of War, to prepare and equip 100 field batteries of six pieces of cannon each, for the end of January. These orders having been executed, Marshal Soult has just ordered fifty other batteries to be formed, by which the artillery will be carried to 900 pieces of cannon, with their horses.

Rome, Jan. 22.—Two days since, an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquility of Rome and the conclave. At 8 o'clock, in the evening a bomb shell burst, in the centre of the palace, where the cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The police and authorities of the city were immediately on foot; patroles scoured the streets; but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm. The new Pope is not yet elected.

Eight Days later from England.—By an arrival at New-York, on Thursday last, from Liverpool, London dates to the 11th of February were received.

Great-Britain.—The British Parliament met on the 3d of February. The first of March is fixed on for presenting the plan of reform.

Mr. Hunt commenced his radical operations on the first day of the session of Parliament, by giving notice of his intention to bring in, on that day month, a bill for the total abolition of the corn laws, and that corn should be admitted free of duty.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of February, O'Gorman Mahon made a long speech on the state of Ireland; pictured the distress of the inhabitants in lively colours; talked much of the repeal of the Union, and expressed a strong desire to know the views of ministers on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and concluded as follows:—"There was no man breathing, who deplored war more than he did, and of all wars he looked upon a civil war as the most afflicting and the most terrible. It destroyed the dearest ties, and injured a nation in its strongest and most valuable holds. But with all the horror he felt at having recourse to such an extremity, *he must say, and confidently, that it was an extremity England would adopt. rather than sanction or permit the repeal of the union with Ireland.*"

Belgium.——The great question, whether France would consent that the Duke de Nemours should ascend the throne of Belgium, was unsettled; although it was the general opinion that it would not be accepted.

Brussels, Feb. 8.—The provisional government received yesterday evening, by a courier from Paris, news from our deputation. Three of our deputies who arrived first, we are assured, have had an audience of the king, who told them that, as a father, he was much flattered by the preference given to his son by the Belgic Congress; but that, as a king, he did not think he could accept it. Our deputies were very well received, and lodged in the palais royal.

According to another account, the dispatch written by our deputies ends with these words: "Do not be alarmed by the reports in the journals. We are full of hope."

France.—Marshal Soult is proceeding with great activity in the organisation of the French army; and these warlike proceedings are now regarded with greater interest than ever.——France, however, is not yet ready for war. The conscription of 1830 will be called into activity next month; while there have been already raised within the last three months 148,000 men. Since the revolution 70,000 have enlisted voluntarily; and in another month the French army will amount to 350,000.

Poland.—Matters are nearly stationary in Poland; and it is said that Gen. Diebitsch has renewed his overtures of pacification to the provisional government. Prince Rudzewill has been appointed commander in chief.

DOMESTIC.

City Bank Robber taken.—One of the robbers of the City bank has been arrested. "It appears (says the New-York Daily Advertiser, of the 28th ult.) that intimation had been received, that a suspicious person had recently put up with a respectable citizen at 170, Elm street. High Constable Hays, his son, and Mr. Homan, repaired to the place on Saturday evening, went to his room, and found a trunk, which they unlocked, and discovered to contain a large sum of money. They then waited until the person suspected returned, who was immediately arrested, and, with the money, brought to the Police. He is an Englishman by the name of Edward Smith, and has a wife and two children in this city.

"On counting the money, there was found in the trunk 185,758 dollars. [This sum included $44,000 of the Lansingburgh bank, and $26,000 of the Morris canal bank; being the whole amount which was taken of the bills of those banks.] Smith was immediately committed to Bridewell; his wife is also detained. He is about 34 years of age, and has been in the country about two years. There is still $62,242 deficient, including the gold. There can be no doubt that there are some accomplices concerned. It is stated that the police officers have some valuable information, which it would not be advisable to make public. It is confidently believed that the balance of the money will be recovered."

The Cherokees & Georgia.—It is very desirable that the opinion of the supreme court of the U. States, in the case of the Cherokees *vs.* the state of Georgia, should be published as speedily as may be, that the community at large may know how far the court have gone in the principles they have established. As far as we have been able to ascertain, from the various accounts that have appeared, we presume that the great question of the constitutionality of the laws of Georgia, extending the jurisdiction of the state over the Cherokees, remains undecided. That is the great point in the controversy, and one which may easily be brought in such a manner before that tribunl, as to avoid all dispute about jurisdiction. A private suit for damages suffered by an individual, by the operation of the laws of Georgia, would necessarily carry the question of the constitutionality of those laws before the court, where it must be decided. Such a case, we presume, would involve questions respecting the character of the treaties, which have been so often, and for so long a period, negociated between the government of the United States and the Indian tribes. It is extremely desirable that it should be determined by that court, whether these treaties are obligatory upon our government, or have only been formed for the mere purpose of deluding the Indians, and enabling us, in a cheap and comfortable manner, to defraud them of their territory. The last idea is so disgraceful, and so degrading to our government and country, that we cannot be brought to admit it without a formal decision of the supreme court of the nation.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

United States Bank.—A resolution has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the Senate *unanimously*, and in the House of Representatives, 75 to 11, recommending a renewal of the charter of the United States bank.

North-Eastern Boundary.—The Portland Gazette states, that the decision of the King of the Netherlands, was brought to the Executive of that state, by a special messenger, from Washington, on the 24th ult. A secret session of the Senate was immediately held, and it was rumoured that measures of some importance were adopted.

Harbours.—Congress has appropriated $17,450 for improving the harbour at Big Sodus Bay; $16,670 for Genesee river; $24.325 for Oswego, and $12,900 for Buffalo harbour,

Appointments.—David Wager, of Utica, supreme court commissioner. Matthew VanVleck, inspector of salt in the county of Onondaga.

NEW TRACTS.

Issued by the American Tract Society.

No. 240. Putnam and the Wolf, 24 pages.

No. 241. On the Hope of Future Repentance, 4 pages.

No. 242. Hitchcock on the Manufacture of Ardent Spirits, 28 pages.

No. 243. A Voice from Heaven, 4 pages.

No. 244. M'Ilvaine's Address to Young Men on Temperance, 24 pages.

No. 245. Children of the Forest, 20 pages.

No. 246. Joseph Archer, the converted Sailor, 16 pages.

No. 247. Who slew all these? 4 pages.

No. 248. Memoir of Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer, 36 pages.

No. 249. Dr. Sewall's Address on the Effects of Intemperance, 24 pages.

No. 250. The Scape-Goat, 12 pages.

No. 251. Peter Bayssiere's Narrative of his own Conversion to the Protestant Faith, 32 pages.

No. 252. Mary La Fleur, 4 pages.

These publications are sold at the rate of 15 pages for one cent, each cover being printed, and counted as 4 pages.

Also, 17 new Handbill Tracts; being Nos. 37 to 53, inclusive.

Also, Pike's Persuasives to Early Piety, containing 360 pages, 18mo. Price 32 cents bound. This work has been through several editions, and had an extensive sale in England. It is an able and pungent appeal to the understanding, heart, and conscience of the young, urging the importance of an immediate attention to the concerns of the soul; and perhaps no work extant is better calculated, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, to secure this important design.

MARRIED,

In Whitesborough, on Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Frost, *William C. Noyes*, Esq. of Rome, to Miss *Anne H. Tracy*, daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, Esq. of Whitesborough.

At Oswego, on Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Sayre, Mr. *John Latimore*, of Utica, to Miss *Sarah Briggs*, of Oswego.

DEATHS.

At Augusta, on the 20th ult. Mr. *John Bird*, aged 42. After making suitable provision for his wife and an aged mother, with some other legacies, he gave the remainder of his property to benevolent societies, &c.

At Brookfield, Madison co. on the 31st ult. Rev. *Henry Clarke*, aged 74. He was among the first settlers, and organised the first seven-day baptist church in that town, of which he had the pastoral charge until a few years previous to his death, when his age and infirmities obliged him to relinquish it. He left of lineal descendants, nine children, fifty-one grandchildren, and twenty great-grandchildren.

In Troy, on the 26th ult. Col. *Derick Lane*, aged 76. Col. L. was an officer of the revolution. He entered the army at about the age of 21 years, as an ensign in the 2d Jersey brigade, and was soon after engaged in the disastrous battle of Long-Island, where his regiment suffered severely, especially in the loss of officers. He was afterwards engaged in all the principal battles of the war, until the capture of Lord Cornwallis. At the close of the war, he commanded at Fort-Stanwix, during the negociations with the Indians. Through a long life, he was highly respected for his integrity, and for his exemplary deportment.

In Geneseo, on the 28th ult. Miss *Cornelia Wadsworth*, daughter of James Wadsworth, Esq. aged 17.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Donations from Dec. 16, 1830, *to March* 16, 1831.

Auburn—F. Cogswell, $7.50; J. Darrow, 3; Alfred Smith, 1; Dea. Yale and two daughters, 10,	21 50
Augusta—Winthrop H. Chandler, Esq. 37.50; Female Benev. Soc'y, by Samuel Morse, 6,	43 50
Bainbridge—J. S. Fitch,	100 00
Byron—Female Association, by Mrs. L. Clark,	4 00
Boonville—Benev. Soc'y, by Dea. W. Sipple,	7 00
Bloomfield-West—Female Ass'n, by Rev. Mr. Brown,	30 00
Borodino—Female Ass'n, by Mrs. H. F. Corning, 2.75; Articles, 6,	2 75
Cherry-Valley—Fem. Ass'n, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Mr. Cowan, a life director, 41.62; Articles, 8.38, by A. Crafts, Esq.	41 62
Constantia—John Bernhard and wife,	2 00
Clinton—Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 10; Mrs. Lucy Williams, 2d annual payment on the *Widows' Scholarship*, 37.50,	47 50
Cicero—Female Ass'n, by Dea. Lott Hamilton, 1.17; Articles, 2.63,	1 17
Canandaigua—*Gentlemen*, H. P. Gibson, 20; N. W. Howell, 35, A. Duncan, 20; W. Hubbell, 20; A. D. Eddy, 10; H. Chapin, 2d, 10; Rev. E. Johns, 8; W. Antis, jr. 5; J. Lyon, 5; L. Phelps, 5; Ja's M'Crede, 5; H. W. Taylor, 5; J. Sibley, 5; H. Howe, 5; H. Warner, 3; J. Wilson, 3; E. S. Cobb, 3; B. W. Farnum, 2; R. Town, 2; J. Smedley, 2; A. B. Field, 2; T. Chapin, 2; Edson Carr, 3; P. L. Goss, 1; C. Wells, 1; Cash, 1.62; S. Pitts, 1; H. Chapin, 1; J. W. Clark, 50 cts. D. B. Stout, 1; J. R. Hall, 1; E. J. Forbes, 1; W. W. Phelps, 1; R. Antis, 50 cts.; A. Antis, 1; J. H. Andrus, 50 cts.; J. H. Taylor, 1; L. W. Gilbert, 1; A. B. Hays, 1; H. D. Terry, 1; R. Derby, 1; C. J. Aldrich, 1; Seth Aldrich, 1.50; J. Canfield, 2.—*Ladies*, Miss Betsey Chapin, on the *Chapin Scholarship*, 1st annual payment, $75; Mrs. Martin, 40; Ladies' Ed. Soc'y, to complete the 2d annual payment on the *Eddy Scholarship*, 51; Mrs. Shepherd, 5; Miss E. Ward, 5; Miss H. Upham, 3, Mrs. Wm. Antis, 3; Miss J. E. Howell, 2; Miss Smith, 2; Miss Alexander, 1; Miss Barlow, 1; Miss C. Chapin, 1; Misses L. & S. Antis, 2; Mrs. Carr, 1; Miss Adams, 1; Miss E. Upham, 1; Miss M. Shepherd, 2; Misses B. & A. Warren, 2; Mrs. J. Granger, 2; by Rev. A. D. Eddy,	361 62
Cincinnatus & Solon—Thanksgiving collection,	9 00
Dansville—Fem. Ed. Soc'y, by Dr. Clark,	17 00
Geneva—Fem. Ed. Soc'y, 30, Articles, 32.38,	30 00
Genoa—1st Pres. Cong'n, by Dea. Bradley,	8 50
Green—Articles, by Dea. A. Thomas,	4 12
Governeur—By H. D. Smith, Esq. agent,	20 00
Gaines—Fem. Ass'n, by A. Clark, agent,	4 38
Groveland—Pres. Ch. & Con. 6.50; Fem. Ben. Ass'n, 4.75, by Dr. Clark, agent,	11 25
Hammond—Robert Sheill,	2 00
Livonia—Fem. Ass'n, by Mrs. J. Stow, 10.37: By Mr. Clark, agent, 3; Profits on Christian Almanacks, 62 cts.	13 99
Lyons—Female Association,	2 50
Mount-Morris—Female Association,	11 50
Marcellus—Fem. Ass'n, 1.66; Articles, 2.84,	1 66
Mexico—Charitable Soc'y, by Rev. Mr. Dixon,	4 75
Middlefield—Dea. S. Huntington, 3; Dea. J. Parshall, 2,	5 00
Madison—By Dea. C. Whitcomb, agent,	12 33
Mendon—Levi Russell,	5 00
Norwich—Truman Enos, articles,	31 50
New-Hartford—West-Hill Sewing Society, by Miss Spalding,	4 00
Owego—Fem. Ass'n, by Mrs. Putnam,	6 00
Ogdensburgh—By Ira Pettibone, agent,	53 00
Perry-Centre—By Orin Sheldon, agent,	20 00
Rochester—Mrs. E. Peck's legacy, by C. Livingston, treas'r, &c.	25 00
Rose—Pres. Society, by E. Flint, Esq.	1 25
Riga—Female Ass'n, by Mrs. Mead, treas'r,	6 25
Richland—Female Ass'n, by Mrs. Ives, sec'ry, articles, 8.44.	
Richfield—Female Ass'n, by Dea. A. Thomas, articles, 4.44.	
Rome Village—Fem. Ass'n, by Miss C. Huntington,	1 00
Rome—Wright's Settlement, Female Ass'n, by Miss O. Kirkland, sec'ry,	4 00
Smithfield—Female Ed. Soc'y, 4.61; Articles, by Rev. T. Mills, 3.50,	4 61
*Sangerfield**—By Dea. Winchell, agent,	4 00
Stockbridge—Ben. Soc'y, by G. Nichols, ag't,	5 00
Scipio—Fem. Ass'n, by Mrs. Farnum, sec'ry,	10 00
Syracuse—Ladies of 1st Pres. Soc'y, to constitute Rev. J. W. Adams, their pastor, life member of the Am. E. Society, by P. Dickinson,	46 00
Trenton—Dea. L. Younglove,	6 00
Union, Broome Co.—A box of articles, not val'd.	
Utica—A Friend, by Rev. E. S. Barrows, in consequence of the appeal of Dr. Cornelius, 5; Mrs. Handy, 5; L. Fenton, 2; by L. Cozzens, agent; Ladies of the 1st Pres. Cong'n, 2d annual payment on the *Aikin Scholarship*, by Mrs. Dr. Batchelder, 75,	87 00
Verona—Female Ass'n of 2d Pres. Cong'n, by Mrs. Dr. Beardsley, sec'y, 5; Articles, 38 cts.	5 00
Vernon Village—J. Patten, Esq. 1; Mrs. P. Dutton, 1; by Dea. J. Patten, agent,	2 00
Walton—Mr. Ogden, articles, 63 cts.	
Warren—By Rev. L. Myrick,	2 50
Amount in cash,	$1256 06
Articles,	105 24
Total,	$1361 30

* Received of the Female Association in Waterville, by Dea. Wm. F. Winchell, $10. since the quarterly meeting, to be included in the next report.

The *Expenditures* for the quarter are: To Rev. Ja's Eells, for contingent expences, on a voluntary agency, $20; and for postage two quarters, $5=$25; which, deducted from the amount of donations in cash, leaves $1231.06; which has been transmitted to the Parent Society, to be appropriated for the support of beneficiaries. By order of the Executive Committee.

JA's EELLS, *Sec'ry pro tem.*

Westmoreland, March 29, 1831.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

H. H Ten Eyck, P. M.; S. Maynard; Zalmon Fairchild; Sam'l Chadwick; J. E. Dutton; H. Hubbell, P. M.; Joshua Knight; S. Griswold, P. M.; T. Laughlin, P. M.; A. P. Adams; A. G. Jewel; Norman Ford; W. R. Janes; J. Searl; P. Holley; R. & Z. Young; Rev. W. Thatcher; Lemuel Jewel; Dr. N. Porter; Seymour Gookins, Andrew Tracy; A. W. Corey, 2; S. R. Wilson; I. W. Brewster, P. M.; J. G. Caldwell; Dr. W. A. Clark; Dan'l Tuttle; John H. Lathrop; Elisha Lord.

Agents omitted in the list published last week.

Prattsburgh, Seymour Gookins.

Buffalo, A. Ingersoll.

New Agents.—H. Ivison & Co. Auburn.

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 12th of May.

Miss ROYCE has engaged Miss CAROLINE LEE, of Connecticut, for an assistant. She has been educated at the Troy Seminary, and has taught in her own state, with the approbation of her employers.

TERMS.—For English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Astronomy, Composition, Penmanship, Stenography, Map-drawing, Needlework, together with particular attention to Reading and Orthography, - - - - - $5 per quarter.

The same, with Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry with experiments, the Rudiments of Natural Philosophy with illustrations, Elements of Geometry, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Drawing, Painting in Water Colours, and Velvet Painting, - - - - - $6 per quarter.

The same, with the French Language, 8 .. do.

For Botany, an additional charge of 1 .. do.

Lessons in Music, with the use of the Piano, exclusive of other branches, 12 .. do.

Board & lodging, $1.50 per week: Washing, 25 cts. per dozen.

The Public are already acquainted with the advantageous location of this Establishment.

The Institution is furnished with Maps, Globes, and a Cabinet of Minerals, also, a Library, for the use of the Young Ladies.

As experience ever evinces the necessity of daily exercise, for the preservation of health, and for securing vigorous intellectual effort, particular attention will be given to the pupils in this respect.

There will be four or five Teachers in the School, and they pledge themselves that there shall be no exertion omitted, in bringing forward their pupils in their various studies.

The Young Ladies who board in the Seminary will be considered as members of the family, and will receive particular attention, with regard to their personal appearance, and the cultivation of their manners.

If any Parents prefer that their daughters should board from the Seminary, they can be accommodated in good families, at no great distance.

There is a School Visiting Committee, composed of the scientific ladies and gentlemen of this and the neighbouring villages.

N. B.—The pupils will furnish their own candles, candle sticks, snuffers, and towels.

Clinton, Oneida Co. April 2, 1831. 14w5

L. D. HARDENBERGH,

WHOLESALE Grocery and Commission Store, No. 94, Broad-Street, New-York.

April 4, 1831. 14w4

BARTON & BUTLER,

AT No. 54, Genesee street, are now receiving the most splendid lot of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market. Their assortment is good, comprising almost every article in their line, and will be sold, *wholesale* or *retail*, at as low rates as the same can be furnished north of New-York.

April 5, 1831. 14

WHITE MORENO LONG SHAWLS, a splendid lot; Square Do.; Black & scarlet Long and Square Do.; just opened at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

MILLINERY GOODS, Brown Battiste, Satin Straw, White Crape, Assorted col'd Florences, Satins, Gro. de Naples, Gause & taffeta Ribbons, &c. just received by BARTON & BUTLER.

7-8 and 10-4 Damask Linen TABLE-CLOTHS, 6, 7, 8 & 10-4 Table Diaper, Irish Do. & Napkins, Ginghams, Prints, &c.; just received at No. 54, Genesee street, by BARTON & BUTLER.

IRISH LINENS, a splendid assortment, may be found at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

HARDWARE.

AYLSWORTH & HOLMES, at No. 129, Genesee street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery and Cabinet Wares, at wholesale and retail. They are daily expecting their spring importations, direct from the manufactories in England, which, together with their present stock on hand, will make their assortment complete. Having facilities to procure their Goods at the lowest rates in Birmingham and Sheffield, they are enabled to furnish their customers at wholesale, with articles in their line, on the most reasonable terms and prices.

April 5, 1831. 14

STRAY COW.

A SMALL red cow, five years old, came to my yard on Friday last. She has calved. The owner may have her by paying expences. H. W. CARR.

Utica, April 4, 1831. 14

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

A CONVENIENT two-story Dwelling-House, with a small barn, garden, &c. situate on Court (near Genesee) street. Possession given 1st of May next, or sooner, if required.

Also, a large and convenient Brick House, on the corner of Genesee and Court streets. Possession given the 15th of May next.

Also, two Brick Stores and Dwellings, on the corner of Genesee and Devereux streets. These buildings are designed for stores and dwellings, and are so constructed, that the whole may be used for private dwellings or boarding-houses. Possession given 1st of June.

For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Court street. SAMUEL FARWELL.

Utica, March 28, 1831. 13

HOUSES TO LET.

SEVERAL newly built Dwelling-Houses, situate on Genesee and Washington streets, Utica.

Enquire of THOMAS E. CLARK.

March 22, 1831. 12w4

CLINTON ACADEMY.

THE Female Department of this Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, on the second Monday in May next, under the care of Misses CATHERINE B. & JULIA A. HAYES. The plan of the school is such, as to embrace all kinds of instruction, from the most simple elementary branches to those of the highest grade usually taught in female seminaries. The terms of tuition will be as follows:—

For reading, orthography, and plain sewing,	$2 00
.. the above branches, with the addition of writing, arithmetic, and orthography, with definitions, - - - -	3 00
.. English grammar, geography, with problems on the globe, composition, history, chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, rhetoric, logic, and geometry,	5 00
.. Needle-work, of every description, drawing, & painting, in its various branches,	6 00

French, music, and botany, a separate charge.

The strictest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils. The branches above mentioned will be taught on the most improved plans now in use in the various schools of our country.

From the long experience of the elder Miss HAYES, and from the fact of her having been for several years the principal of a very extensive institution in Nashville, Tennessee, the Trustees, with much confidence, recommend the school to the patronage of an enlightened public. The male department will continue under the direction of the Rev. SALMON STRONG, whose abilities as a teacher are well known, and who will exercise a general supervision over the female department. SAM'L COMSTOCK, *Sec'ry.*

Clinton, Feb. 21, 1831. 8w10

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Depository of the American Sunday School Union, Utica—

Life of St. Paul: Grand Father Gregory:

Evening Recreations, in a series of Dialogues on the Geography and History of the Bible:

Life of Mrs. Judson, with an account of the Baptist mission at Burmah:

Jesus Christ the Child's best Teacher:

Mary Scott, or the Child I loved at the Sunday School: The Hills:

Together with an entire assortment of the Union's Publications.

Orders addressed to the Agent, No. 137, Genesee st. will receive immediate attention. *Jan.* 18, 1831. 1

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Christian Mirror.

TO A SABBATH SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

I would not cause within thy breast,
The slightest pain to rise;
But I would have thee early blest,
And living for the skies.

I would not thy young heart should feel
The bitterness of woe;
But I would have thee do HIS will
And HIS salvation know.

I would not chill the genial glow
And ardour of thy youth;
But I would have thee daily grow
In holiness and truth.

I urge thee to repent and pray,
Thy God and Saviour love,
That when is clos'd thine earthly day,
Thou may'st be blest above.

Then serve the Lord with heart sincere,
While life is in its bud;
And when thy days are ended here
Thou'lt rise to dwell with God.

D. C. C.

England.—The London Harmonicon speaks of the progress of secular music in that country, both as relates to the concert and the theatre, as having been retrograde the past year. Also, it says that "the oratorios proved a complete failure, in every possible way;" and that "they were radically wrong *in principle and in practice.*"

What a confession is this from the friends of such music! Yet it is undoubtedly telling the exact truth. Sacred oratorios must be *every where* reformed, in "principle and in practice," before they can be permanently supported; and the same, to some extent, is true of every department of music. In this age of benevolence and reform, it is preposterous for those who maintain any thing of the spirit of the age, to encourage the cultivation of music, chiefly on the principle of amusement and luxurious gratification, or on those of honorary distinction and emolument. Music is an agent by far too powerful, and too important, to be thus treated.—Let it be at length applied to the purposes for which Providence designed it; and then we shall begin by degrees to witness its power and utility, to an extent far greater than has been apprehended. The signs of the times, if we mistake not, already begin to show this. We are no doubt on the eve of a thorough radical reform. The old school of influence will deteriorate more and more; and this for the same reason that theatres and other places of show and amusement are deteriorating. The revival of good morals and religion will be death to such things, as a matter of course. But let music be applied to useful purposes alone, and it will begin to flourish more and more. We rejoice at the rising prospect of such a change.

* * *

Among the musicians on the continent, Paganini continues to hold a conspicuous place, in the secular department of the art.

A new work has been recently published at Leipsic, entitled "A Guide for such Organists as have the true good of their profession at heart; by Carl Ferdinand Becker, organist of St. Peter's church." It is an octavo of 142 pages.

A company of Russian hornists are making the tour of Europe. So much for the mere charm of novelty. The music must be coarse, if all accounts respecting it are true.

Handel's Messiah, with Mozart's additional accompaniments, was lately performed at one of the principal *theatres* in Berlin. It is said to have been got up in superior style, many of the principal musicians having volunteered their services on the occasion. What a place is a *theatre* for such a performance! Even wicked men, as Cowper would say, will "consent to hear Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake."

HISTORICAL.

EXTRACTS FROM GILLIES' COLLECTIONS.

In 1534, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Scotland, a Roman Catholic, arraigned an ungodly man for having displeased him relative to the subject of tythes. This so wrought upon the man, that he began to think of his deeds, became a pious Protestant, and soon suffered as one among the martyrs. Instances of a similar nature were not rare.

In 1546, Wishart, a faithful preacher, was sent for by Cardinal Beaton, to answer for alledged heresies. He threw down his purse at the door to a poor woman who asked alms, and went into the pulpit to hear his accusation; when he was treated most ignominiously by the priest, and condemned to martyrdom. The priest "having ended his curses, spit at Mr. Wishart's face, saying, what answerest thou? thou runnegate, traitor, thief," &c. The remarks of the good man in reply, were so full of unction, that it was no longer deemed safe for the common people to hear him. He was sent back to the castle, till the materials for burning him could be prepared. Here he improved every opportunity to testify to the truth; exhorted his christian brethren to greater diligence and constancy; said he had no fear of death, and that no one should witness any change of countenance. The executioner fell on his knees, imploring pardon of the good man, who kissed him in token of forgiveness; and then told him to finish his work. While suffering, "Mr. Wishart said, this fire torments my body, but no whit abates my spirit. Then looking towards the cardinal, he said, he who in such state, from that high place, feeds his eyes with my torments, shall be hanged out of the same window, to be seen with as much ignomy as he now leans there with pride; and so his breath being stopped, he was consumed in the fire. These words were very remarkably fulfilled; for after the cardinal was slain, the prevost, raising the town, came to the castle gates, crying, What have you done with my lord cardinal? Where is my lord cardinal? To whom they within answered, return to your houses, for he hath received his reward, and will trouble the world no more. But they still cried, we will never depart till we see him. Then did the Leslies hang him out at the window, to show that he was dead; and so the people departed."

Tindal was born "about the borders of Wales," and educated at the university of Oxford. "He grew up in the knowledge of the scriptures, to which his mind was singularly addicted; insomuch as being in Magdalen Hall, he read privately to some fellows and students some parts of divinity, instructing them in the scriptures. His life also was so blameless, that he was much loved and esteemed. Being in company with one who was reputed a learned doctor, and dissenting with him, he drove him to that issue, that the doctor burst out into these blasphemous words—"We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's." Mr. Tindal hearing this, full of godly zeal, replied, I defy the Pope and all his laws; and if God spare my life, ere many years, I will cause a boy that drives the plough, to know more of the scriptures than you do." This threatening he afterwards in some measure executed, in defiance of many obstacles. The work could not safely be done in England, so he embarked for Germany; and though shipwrecked, to the loss of all his papers and books, he persevered and sent back to England his printed translations of the old and new testament, with "prologues" and annotations. The translations were followed with other publications, in promotion of the same cause.

"These books being sent over and dispersed in England, it cannot be imagined what a door of light they opened to the eyes of all the nation, which for a long time had been shut up in darkness. These godly books, but especially his translation of the new testament, coming abroad; as they brought singular profit to the godly; so the ungodly clergy, disdaining and envying that the people should be wiser than they, and fearing, perhaps, lest by the shining beams of the truth, their hypocrisy and works of darkness should be unmasked, they began to make a great stir; but especially the devil, envying the progress of the gospel, sought by all means to hinder the blessed labours of this worthy man.

"When his English testament came out, Satan's and the Pope's instruments raged exceedingly; some saying that there were a thousand heresies in it; others, that it was impossible to translate the scriptures into English; others, that it was not lawful for the lay people to have it in their own language, &c.; and at last, the bishops and priests procured of king Henry the eighth a proclamation, prohibiting the buying or reading of it. Not satisfied with this, they suborned one Henry Phillips to go over to Antwerp, and betray him under the mask of pretended friendship. This plan succeeded; so that Tindal and all his books and papers fell into the hands of his catholic enemies. He was burned as a heretic soon after. He was first confined a year and a half, during which he was constantly employed in his Maker's cause. Several of the jailor's family became converts; and soon after he suffered, Phillips, his betrayer, died a most miserable death."

Rodgers, an acquaintance of Tindal, became a staunch advocate for the truth, in despite of all opposition. He assisted in the translations; but was afterwards, in the days of king Edward, called home to England, and made prebend of St. Paul's, where he distinguished himself for his learning and zeal. He was afterwards the first martyr, in the days of Queen Mary. He suffered joyfully, triumphing in the midst of the fire, in 1555.

Lawrence Saunders became a man of deep christian experience, and a comforter of many who needed spiritual instruction. In the beginning of Edward's reign, he began to preach, and succeeded in winning many precious souls to Christ. Imprisoned during Mary's reign, he wrote to his wife, "I am cheerful, and hope I shall be cheerful, maugre all the devils in hell. Riches I have none, to endow you with, but that treasure of tasting how sweet Christ is to the hungry conscience,.....that I do bequeath unto you, and the rest of my beloved in Christ."—"When he came near to the place of execution, (in 1557), he went cheerfully to the stake, kissing it, and saying, "Welcome the cross of Christ; welcome everlasting life." The fire, by his cruel enemies, was made of green wood, and other smothering matter, which could not burn, whereby he was put to great torments; but the grace and plentiful consolation of Christ, which never forsakes his servants, gave him admirable strength and patience, so that in all he stood quietly, and at last, sweetly slept in the Lord."

The following letter, written to his wife after his condemnation, shows something of the spirit which animated such men, in those times of peril:—

"O, what worthy thanks can be given to our gracious God, for his unmeasurable mercies poured upon us! And I, most unworthy wretch, cannot but bewail my great ingratitude towards so gracious a God and loving Father. I beseech you all, as for my other many sins, so especially for my sin of unthankfulness, crave pardon for me in your earnest prayers. To number God's mercies in particular, were to number the drops of water in the sea, the sands on the shore, or the stars in heaven. O, my dear wife and friends, rejoice with me; I say, rejoice with thanksgiving, for this my present promotion; in that I am honoured to magnify my Lord, not only in my life, by my slow mouth and uncircumcised lips, bearing witness to the truth, but also by my blood, to seal the same to the glory of my God, and confirming of his true church, I profess to you, that as yet the comfort of my sweet Christ doth drive from me the fear of death. But if my dear husband, Christ, do for my trial, leave me a little to myself, alas! I know in what case I shall then be. But if he do, yet I know he will not be long nor far absent from me.—Though he stand behind the wall, yet he will peep in at a crevice. He is a tender-hearted Joseph, though he speak roughly to his brethren, and threaten bondage to his best beloved Benjamin; yet can he not contain himself from weeping upon us, from falling upon our necks, and sweetly kissing us.—Such, such a brother, is our Christ unto all his. Wherefore, hasten to go unto him, as Jacob did, with his sons and family, leaving their country and acquaintance. Yea, this our Joseph hath obtained for us, that Pharaoh the infidel shall provide us chariots, whereby with care we shall be carried to him. Our very adversaries do help us to our everlasting bliss, by their speedy dispatch, blessed be God! Fear not bugbears which lie in the way; fear rather the everlasting fire, &c. My dear wife, and fellow heirs of the everlasting kingdom, always remember the Lord. Rejoice in hope; be patient in tribulation; continue instant in prayer; and pray for us appointed for the slaughter, that we may be unto our heavenly Father, a fat offering, and an acceptable sacrifice, &c.—Farewell, all in Christ, in hope to be joined with you in everlasting joy. Amen, amen, amen; pray, pray!"

What devotion of heart and life, body and soul, property, time, talents, influence, to the cause of the blessed Redeemer! How unlike the spirit of the present age!

"Dr. Pendleton and this Mr. Saunders, meeting together in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, and speaking of the persecution that was like to ensue, about which Mr. Saunders then showed much weakness, and many fears, Pendleton said to him—What, man! there is much more cause for me to fear than for you; for as much as I have a big and fat body; yet will I see the utmost drop of this grease of mine molten away, and the last gobbet of this flesh of mine consumed to ashes, before I will forsake Jesus Christ, and his truth which I have professed. Yet, not long after, upon trial, poor, feeble, faint-hearted Saunders, by the power and goodness of God, sealed the truth with his blood; whereas, proud-hearted Pendleton played the apostate, and turned papist."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WORTH OF THE SOUL.

As thus, in the most affecting manner, the Father and the Son have declared the value of the soul; so also, my young friend, learn the same, from all which the blessed Spirit does for the salvation of sinful men. He strives with them. It is by his light that they discern the Father and the Son. Has he not exerted his power in your heart? Have not you felt those convictions of sin and folly, those devout impressions and salutary desires, which really came from above? Has not the still small voice within, as it were, said to you, "Turn to God; forsake the world; your ways lead to misery; they will be bitterness in the end; trust in Christ, and be happy." Have not you banished the warning, and quenched the holy thoughts and desires thus given you from above? Yet has he left you? Has not your conscience been alarmed; and these sacred impressions repeated again and again? Why does the blessed Spirit thus strive with you? Why did he not take your first repulse, and leave you for ever? Why has he followed you with these salutary warnings? You did not seek them. Why has he made your heart at times almost melt? Why let you feel the sting of sin? Why alarmed you at your situation? Why showed you your danger? Why induced you at times, if you would go no farther, yet to wish you were a Christian? to wish that you were like some that you perhaps know? Why has the blessed Spirit bestowed all this care on a poor, thoughtless, ungrateful creature, whose heart has been shut against his gentle influence? Why, my young friend, but because he wishes you well for ever? God would not have you perish.—Shall angels, shall the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, all, all be filled with concern for the welfare of your soul, and will you slight that soul yourself?—*Persuasives to Early Piety.*

* * *

BIBLES WANTED—GROSS IGNORANCE.

The following is an extract from the Louisville Auxiliary Bible Society, and will show the state of learning in that county. It is taken from their annual report:—

The number of families is 742; 2,114 children. Out of the 742 families, 430 were destitute of the bible. One poor old lady, when asked if she had a bible, remarked she never had one, but had been a long time anxious to get one; and on presenting one she wept freely. There are but 163 children now attending school in all the county; and upwards of 60 families, where not one in either family can read.

It is said every family in the county has now a bible.

* * *

BIBLE BURNT.

Nelson County, (Ky.) Feb. 10, 1830.—About two miles from this place, near the mouth of Cox's creek, in Bullitt county, only a few days since, a Roman priest *burned a bible*, that had been given to a man gratis by the Bible Society. He pronounced it corrupt, cut out the leaves, and threw them into the fire, and laid the lids back on the shelf again. This, sir, is certainly a fact; and if you will have the priest's name, write to me, and I will give you the whole affair, names and all.—*Baptist Recorder.*

* * *

Louis XIV. complained that he was often deceived in his choice of favourites. He said, he had sought for friends, and had found only intriguers. His knowledge of mankind, which was the result of long and painful experience, induced him to remark, that as often as he gave away a place, he made a hundred persons discontented, and one ungrateful.

If a parent make a promise to a child, it should be strictly performed, however trivial; and a child should never be told a falsehood, even in the most trifling matter; unless the object be to teach the child equivocation and falsehood, and train him up for the penitentiary, or for the gallows.

* * *

It is important and unspeakably desirable, that both parents should co-operate in training their offspring to serve the Lord; but if any mother is not blessed, in this work, with the assistance of the father of her children, still let her not be discouraged, but persevere; she may be training some Timothy for eminence in the ministry of reconciliation.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 95a5 00	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 75a5 31	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	a11	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	9a10	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	12a13	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 12
Alabama	11a12	—— prime	5 62a6 12
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 50a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 50a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	6 62a6 75	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	6 75a7 12	——— brown	8a9
Rye flour	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	3 62a3 75	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 45a1 50	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 50a1 56	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	78a80	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	70a75	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	40a44	Souchong	44a75
Barley	80a	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	9a	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	——— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

For sale by Hastings & Tracy, No. 94, Genesee street—

Life of Martin Luther, by A. Bower; Life of John Calvin; Life of Reginald Heber, D. D. bishop of Calcutta; Sacred Biography, by H. Hunter. D. D.; Memoirs of Rev. D. Brainard, missionary to the Indians; Complete works of Henry Kirk White, with an account of his life; Memoirs of Rev. Pliny Fisk, late missionary to Palestine; Do. of the late Mrs. Susan Huntington, by Rev. B. B. Wisner; Do. of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American missionary to Palestine; Do. of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.; Do. and Writings of Miss Fanny Woodbury, selected and edited by Rev. Joseph Emerson; Do. of Rev. Legh Richmond; Do. of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, late missionary to Burmah, including a history of the American baptist mission in the Burman empire, by Rev. J. D. Knowles; Do. of the Life and Writings of Rev. Claudius Buchanan; Do. of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Graham; Do. of Mrs. Harriet Newell; Do. of the Life and Death of Rev. Andrew Fuller; Do. of the Life, Character and Writings of Dr. Philip Doddridge; Do. and Remains of Rev. Charles Buck; Life of Mahommed, by Rev. Geo. Bush; Memoirs of the Life and Character of Rev. John Elliot, apostle of the North-American Indians; Do. of Captain James Wilson; Do. of the Life, Writings and Character of John Mason Good; Do. of Mrs. Clarissa Wells; Do. of Catharine Smelt; Life of Geo. Desmond; &c.

Utica, Feb. 22, 1831.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

Just published, and for sale, by Hastings & Tracy, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plan for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

Periodicals.—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1.50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by

EDWARD VERNON,
Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No. 187, *Genesee street.*

N. B.—The "Teachers Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.

Dec. 7, 1830. 49

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

The Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated.

N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public.

ROBERT PAUL,
WILLIAM PAUL.

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830.

THOMSON's

CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or *Anti-Dyspeptic* WINE BITTERS.

The salubrious effects of this admirable Pectoral has been such, as to leave us to conclude that it stands unrivalled in the class of tonics, by any remedy now extant, for removing *Dyspeptic Affections*, restoring digestion, regulating the tone of the stomach, and thereby exciting the appetite. To those who live a sedentary life, the happy effects of these Bitters, for expelling faint, torpid feelings, the headache, &c. are most striking. They are good in all cases where the stomach has become weakened, or lost its tone, from the use of deleterious drugs, such as *calomel, opium, nitre*, and *ratsbane.* ☞ Prepared by George F. Fowler, two doors west of Nail creek, West-Utica. Price $1 per bottle. *Utica, Jan.* 4, 1831. 1

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A mild and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Southmayd, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle, and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

For the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

Or a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by

Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part 2, title 1, chap. 5, art. 3, relating to "voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."]

Hugh Wylie, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; notice first published March 1, 1831; creditors to appear before Chester Hayden, Esq. first judge of Oneida common pleas, at his office, in the village of Utica, on the 11th day of May, 1831, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. 4w10

PETER PARLEY's GEOGRAPHY.

Hastings & Tracy, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

To THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

Dr. ROBERTS'

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

For the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

Dr. STERRY's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

Dr. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

Finishing Blocks, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.